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YURIY ZHUKOV RAPS CURRENT U.S. ARMS POLICY

PM311105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Preaching War"]

[Text] "There are things more important than peace" (A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state).

"It would not be erroneous to say that our military strategy implies one and one-half or two and one-half wars" (C. Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary).

Literally not a day goes by without American secretaries, senators and generals delivering another bellicose speech, article or interview. A pattern has been developed: First the "Soviet threat" myth is repeated for the thousandth time, then it is stated that in order to save the United States the arms race must be stepped up still further. In recent weeks the following theme has been heard with increasing frequency in speeches by American figures: Since the United States allegedly has "global responsibility," it has a right to use its weapons in the event of any international conflict anywhere in the world.

What does this mean? This, if, for instance, somewhere in Asia a people rise up in the struggle against oppression, the United States will consider it has a "right" to intervene in any African, South American or European country whose regime is not to its liking. It is explained in passing that the "counterstrike" could be inflicted by means of nuclear weapons.

In the attempt to somehow justify such piratical actions in advance, Washington repeatedly asserts that the national liberation struggle is...the result of the "intrigues of the Russians," who, so they say, must be "rebuffed."

As recently as 17 July the Washington POST reported that "the Reagan government has given the Armed Forces secret instructions to elaborate plans for striking blows against the Russians(!) in their remote, most vulnerable global outposts" in the event of conflict arising in the "Persian Gulf region." Commenting on this extraordinary decision, the newspaper stated apprehensively: "The result of this new strategy could be not to contain, but to disperse any conflict by unleashing military operations in any number of regions all over the world."

Incidentally, American political observers make no secret of the fact that in essence there is nothing new in this "new strategy." They recall that the present American administration is only resurrecting the plans of the fifties--plans nurtured in a cold war atmosphere. It is no accident that the present U.S. Secretary of State General Haig, who was beginning his military career at that time, recently stated that he is emulating his predecessors Rusk and Dulles, the secretaries of state of the period, who implemented a policy which has gone down in the inglorious history of American diplomacy as "brinkmanship."

Dulles, whose name now appears increasingly frequently in the American newspapers, did indeed entertain very far-reaching plans. It was he who, taking part in the elaboration of the notorious "massive retaliation strategy," asserted: "The United States must be ready to inflict a massive nuclear strike when and where it considers it necessary to do so."

But for all their animal hatred of communism, Dulles and his supporters nevertheless realized that this dancing on the brink of a new world war was only permissible on condition that the United States retain the monopoly on nuclear weapons which it had in the first postwar years. When that monopoly was lost they were forced to change their tone. In his book "War and Peace" Dulles admitted, with evident regret: "The U.S. capability to inflict a nuclear attack on Russia is now balanced (!) to a significant degree by the Soviets' capability to inflict nuclear strikes on the United States."

About 30 years have elapsed since then. The correlation of forces in the world arena has changed radically. Nonetheless the old Dulles plan for a "nuclear attack on Russia," buried a little deeper, has survived and has been renewed and updated within the Pentagon.

What price this statement by former U.S. Defense Secretary D. Rumsfeld in 1977: "The most ambitious strategy scenario," he said, "dictates the creation of the potential for a first (my emphasis--Yu. Zh.) decisive strike against the enemy's offensive forces, in order to destroy as much as possible of his megatonnage before he can bring his nuclear facilities into operation."

As is clear from the bellicose statements by present-day American figures who adopt the role of preachers of war, the Pentagon is following this adventurist principle to this day. Nostalgically recalling the days when the United States had a monopoly in nuclear weapons, the present U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger recently stated that the strategy of Dulles' time "was reliable enough at a time when the Soviet Union's potential was not what it is now." But what conclusion does he draw from this? This one: The Soviet Union's "potential now, I believe," Weinberger states, "requires that we make provision for at least two simultaneous clauses demanding much bigger forces--ours and our allies'... I do not see why we should not be prepared for hostilities (!) in at least two places simultaneously."

I could not believe my eyes when I read this really irresponsible statement by the present leader of the American Armed Forces. Where is the logic in it? Moreover where is the elementary concern for those very U.S. "national interests" which Washington is so fond of talking about now?

True, Weinberger is a novice in military matters. This businessman from California whom Reagan brought to Washington with him had nothing to do with these matters before. But he has advisers and specialists at hand who realize what a disaster it would be for the United States--and for all mankind--if hostilities were unleashed and, moreover, "in at least two places simultaneously!"

Just imagine, blind class hatred for socialism has taken possession of the minds of the present U.S. leaders to such an extent that, tearing up all the treaties and agreements signed by their predecessors on limiting the arms race and establishing normal relations with socialist countries on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security, they are heading straight back to the infamous policy of "cold" war, if not "hot" war.

The Pentagon's 'ambitious new strategy' is arousing growing concern throughout the world, especially as its proclamation coincides with such alarming actions as, for instance, the advancing of American Armed Forces deployed in the FRG right up to the socialist countries' borders.

May I remind you that this action, whose implementation Weinberger is now calling for, is a longstanding subject of concern for General Haig, now U.S. secretary of state. It was he who, as commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces, proposed, as the New York TIMES reported on 6 August 1975, to "change the existing deployment in order to advance NATO's lines of defense (?) as far forward as possible (!)." "General Haig believes that the military problem is a problem on which NATO must take a risk," the newspaper wrote at the time.

At that time, only 5 days after the signing of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, the trick did not work. But now Defense Secretary Weinberger, without a moment's hesitation, is embarking on the implementation of the longstanding plan of his present colleage in the present U.S. administration.

All this is giving rise to understandable concern in countries allied with the United States, first and foremost in the FRG, whose territory the Pentagon regards as its own military bridgehead.

Trying to lower the pitch of the rapidly growing concern aroused everywhere by the adventurist statements emanating daily from Washington, the American propaganda service has begun a clumsy attempt to persuade people that nuclear war is not so very terrible and that the use of nuclear weapons could result in a U.S. victory.

This really dishonorable work is now engaging, for instance, specialists at the well known Hudson Institute. One of them, Colin Gray, who formed part of Reagan's "team" during the transition period, in conjunction with Keith Payne, recently published an article in the journal FOREIGN POLICY [No 39] under the highly significant headline "Victory is Possible." It sharply criticizes all those who regard a "strategic nuclear conflict" "not as war, but as universal disaster." Gray and Payne declare that in the course of that "strategic nuclear conflict" "only" (!) 20 million Americans will die, and for that price a "world order compatible with Western values" will allegedly be established.

What is this but outright preaching of war, which is advertised as a kind of benefit for America and its NATO allies? Statements of this kind cannot fail to alarm the millions of people in the United States and the allied states who realize what is inherent in the U.S. defense secretary's predictions. It is no accident that mass antiwar movements are now growing everywhere in the West. Weinberger was recently reminded of this by a British journalist who interviewed him for the BBC's "Panorama" program:

"What position will Washington adopt if these movements grow stronger..." he asked. "Do you not think these movements arise partly from the impression that bellicose sentiments have gained the upper hand in Washington?"

"No," the secretary barked. "That is absolutely untrue. There is no bellicose sentiment here in Washington."

But it was clear to the television viewers, who had previously heard his countless speeches, statements and interviews, that he himself is one of the main proponents of "bellicose sentiments." What price this dialogue of his with a correspondent for U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT:

"How far is the Reagan government prepared to go in using military might to settle crises?" the magazine's correspondent asked.

"I think it is necessary to possess the capability to use (!) military might. Otherwise some of your arguments will hardly be convincing...."

But this is the question: If the use of force or the threat of force brought the United States nothing but discomfiture in the fifties, how can it count on the success of the same so-called policy in our day, when the world has completely changed? So is it not time that the people who now bear the responsibility in the White House and in Congress for the destinies of the American nation realize that the time has come for the policy of adventures to be given up for lost, for the reemergent obstacles of cold war to be swept away and for a return to civilized methods in international relations before it is too late?

After all, in our day, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, answering a PRAVDA correspondent's questions as long ago as 13 January 1980, "an increasingly clear impression is being formed of the United States as a completely unreliable partner in interstate ties, as a state whose leadership, guided by any whim, caprice or emotional outburst or by considerations of narrow, short-term advantages, is capable at any moment of violating its international commitments and tearing up treaties and agreements it has signed. It is hardly necessary to explain the dangerous, destabilizing effect this has on the entire international situation--the more so when the leadership of a major, influential power, from which the peoples have a right to expect a well-considered, responsible policy, behaves in this way."

That was true of the Carter administration. It is even more true today of the Reagan administration.

KRASIKOV CRITICIZES U.S., NATO DISARMAMENT STANCE

LD311939 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 31 Jul 81

[TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov: "The Sliding to the Catastrophe Should Be Arrested"]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul, TASS--The new sixth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is observed in such an atmosphere when the threat of the sliding to nuclear catastrophe is becoming ever more visible on the horizon. Six years ago it was discussed what should be done to make the process of detente and development of broad, mutually advantageous cooperation of the two systems irreversible. Now the question is posed differently: What can be done so that the aggravation of tension fraught with a danger of war between these two systems should not become irreversible.

Everybody remembers how difficult the road to detente was. But it is long since known that it is much easier to destroy than to create. And now destruction becomes all the fashion.

To hear "theoreticians" of the return to the cold war speak, detente and peaceful cooperation must be rejected by the West out of hand since they are advantageous to the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. And conversely, the arms race must assume the widest scope possible since the socialist countries come out against it.

Proceeding from this, the advocates of collective suicide of peoples hold that by signing the Final Act in Helsinki, the United States and its closest allies made a "great concession" to the socialist countries which in return should have given up their state system and should have adopted "the American way of life." And since nothing of the kind has happened, the West turned out to be "deceived." And now, curtailing business ties with the East, should embark upon speedy rearming, upon widening of the NATO bloc and to call a spade a spade, to carry matters to war.

Back in March 1976 U.S. President Gerald Ford said that he no longer uses the term "detente." Early in 1977 the next President of the United States James Carter, made an attempt, under the pretext of a sharp decrease of armaments, to achieve actually unilateral disarmament of the USSR. And in May 1978 the United States passed through the NATO Council, at the very moment when the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament was underway in New York, the decision on a sharp increase of the military budgets and the long-term programme (up to 1995) of the build-up of armaments on the scale of NATO. Later with Reagan in office, the U.S. leadership gave up even the talk about parity openly declaring the attainment of military superiority over socialist countries as the priority goal for years ahead.

The refusal of the United States to ratify the SALT II treaty which ensured equality of the United States and the Soviet Union in strategic armaments, setting the limit to nuclear weapon carriers of the sides at the level of 2,250 units, should be viewed precisely in this context.

The unwillingness of the West to agree to the balance of forces that has long since formed in Europe--1,000 carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons for each side, and the NATO decision adopted in December 1979 to deploy in Europe additionally almost 600 units of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons, instead of mutual reduction, also become understandable in this context.

The striving to ensure long-term and immediate advantages is seen in the refusal of Western delegations at the Madrid meeting to widen on their part the zone of confidence measures in reply to the Soviet Unions's readiness to include in this zone a vast territory stretching to the Urals. This striving is manifested at the Vienna talks and all other talks with the participation of both sides.

In the same way, the United States and some of its allies claim commercial, economic scientific, technological, cultural, sports and other ties with the East are of advantage only to socialist countries and should therefore be curtailed.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD021750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 2 Aug 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich Matveyev, Izvestiya political observer, and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, comrades. The meetings in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states are attracting close attention abroad.

Crimea Meetings, Relations

The Bucharest paper SCINTEIA stresses that during the talk between Comrades Brezhnev and Ceausescu, it was pointed out that the CPSU and the RCP intend to continue widening their mutual ties and enhancing their quality, strengthening Soviet-Romanian friendship on the basis of the principles of equal rights, independence, respect for national sovereignty and socialist solidarity.

Speaking of the meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar, the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG noted, among other things, that good cooperation in the political sphere has long been established between the parties of the Soviet and Hungarian communists, while ties in the field of ideology are being broadened. The leaders of both parties, the paper says, emphasized that today those ties and cooperation are doubly necessary in order to effectively repel the hostile campaigns of the anticommunists and in order to popularize the ideals and achievements of the socialist states.

[Gerasimov] Well, here one may also note the successful development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the economic sphere, in vehicle construction, for example, but also in other areas as well. New possibilities are opening up here in connection with the modernization and reconstruction of light and food industry enterprises in our country.

[Sobolev] The Hungarian comrades note with pride that Comrade Brezhnev, speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, emphasized the successes of Hungarian agriculture. Those successes are indeed great. In the last 5-year plan, grain production, for instance, amounted to an annual average of more than 1 ton per capita and meat production amounted to more than 40 kg per capita. The achievements of our Hungarian comrades gladded us because they are the achievements of our friends in the socialist community and also because we are directly involved in them. High-yield Soviet varieties of grain, for example, and sunflowers, onions and rice are widely used there. At the same time, Hungarian technology for the cultivation of maize, or, for instance, Hungarian equipment for poultry farms, is used in our country. In other words, the fruits of the successes of the fraternal countries are of great importance for the whole community.

Soviet machinery, using Soviet fuel, is operating in Hungarian fields while 30 percent of Hungarian agricultural exports go to the Soviet Union. This year, for example, the plan provides for delivery to our country of hundreds of thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables, both fresh and canned. In the new 5-year plan, Hungary envisages increasing agricultural production by 12-15 percent, that is by about the same rate as in the previous 5-year plan. At the same time, trade turnover between our countries will be stepped up. Its dynamic growth is attested by these figures: Total trade turnover between the USSR and Hungary last year increased by 11 percent compared with the previous year, totalling R5.7 billion. This, of course, includes not only fruit and vegetables. More than half of the buses built in Hungary--and who does not know the splendid Ikarus?--are exported to our country, as well as about half of the light industry goods, which are also quite popular. The 12th congress of the Hungarian communists held last year noted the importance of the country's continued participation in socialist economic integration.

[Matveyev] Here is another fact showing the effectiveness of cooperation within CEMA: One of Cuba's largest factories for the manufacture of agricultural equipment was commissioned recently. Complex equipment for it was supplied by fraternal Bulgaria. Well, as we know, some decades ago Cuba was a raw-material adjunct of the United States, with sugarcane as its only developed crop. Today it has in operation more and more giants of national industry, which even major Latin American countries could envy.

[Sobolev] Coming back to the meetings in the Crimea, we should mention that international questions were discussed there. Comrades Brezhnev and Kadar, for example, expressed the unanimous opinion that the central task of international politics is to defuse the present tension. At the forefront there is the problem of stopping and limiting the arms race. Unfortunately, the talks on this problem are being blocked in the most important areas by the United States. That is the position adopted, in particular, by the American representatives at the CSCE meeting in Madrid, where a recess was recently called. The Helsinki conference itself is now 6 years old and the salutary results of that conference embodied in its Fianl Act are still felt.

Madrid Conference

[Gerasimov] I would like to recall here that originally there was a monologue, a long, patient and persistent call by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to all countries of the European Continent to convene a conference on security and cooperation. At the time, many Western politicains heard that call with the same absentminded air with which Christians listen to the cry of the muezzin from the minaret, as if to say that it does not concern us; since we have a different faith, a faith in military strength. So it took years and years of efforts by our party, government and diplomats, reinforced by a change in the correlation of forces, before the monologue begun to develop into a dialogue. However, the negative attitude toward Helsinki by the opponents of detente has not been replaced by one of benevolence. It is just that they have now discovered at the bottom of Basket Three as it is called, that is among the provisions on cooperation in humanitarian spheres, a chance to undermine the Helsinki agreements from within. The accusations that the Soviet Union has violated Basket Three can be compared with the sleight of hand of a conjurer who distracts the audience's attention from what he is really up to. These accusations are a cover for the fact that the West is not fulfilling the Helsinki obligations on such highly important issues as reducing the military confrontation in Europe, promoting disarmament and developing cooperation.

[Matveyev] Speaking of the Madrid meeting, it should be said that there, too, the situation is not an easy one. The Reagan administration does not really accept the Helsinki agreements, and is transferring this violent dislike into the work of the Madrid meeting. The head of the U.S. delegation in Madrid, Kampelman, on instructions from Washington, of course, is acting as a new cold war crusader, rather than as a diplomat striving for agreement. Yet, the Madrid meeting has a perfectly clear mandate to proceed from cooperation among the signatory states of the Helsinki Act in the economic, political and cultural spheres, toward measures for military detente on the continent. Such measures would put a roof, as it were, over the already existing edifice of general European cooperation--an edifice that has already withstood the shocks of the negative course of the present American adminstration, with its emphasis on confontation with the socialist states.

This is primarily explained by the fact that the edifice of general European cooperation has impressive economic foundations under it. The need, then, is for measures and steps that would create a healthier atmosphere in Europe in the military sphere. One may ask whether it is realistic to set such a goal at a time when the Pentagon is trying to foist on Western Europe new and dangerous nuclear missiles aimed against the socialist countries. I do not think there can be any difference of opinion on this matter. The peace-loving forces more than once have had to face the challenge of the militaristic circles with their hazardous schemes and work, in the most difficult situation, for the results desired in the cause of peace.

After all, in Western Europe at the present time we are witnessing the strongest upsurge in the whole postwar period of the antiwar movement, brought about precisely by the intensified threat of war as a result of American actions. That is why the new peace initiatives of ours and other socialist countries have, in spite of the crudely obstructionist U.S. position, become the main subject of discussion in Madrid.

The idea of convening a European disarmament conference is attracting particular attention. We have backed up that idea, as you know, with a number of concrete proposals concerning the agenda of the conference. In Madrid now, on the eve of the recess, agreement has been reached on the mandate of the conference, with the exception of the important question of the size and scale of the zone of application of confidence-building measures in the military sphere and also of where and when the conference should be held. So, we interrupt the work of the conference for a recess. We could have done without the recess, but it has been brought about by the plainly intransigent and obstructionist position above all of the American delegation. There will be serious new work ahead to bring the Madrid meeting to a successful conclusion.

[Sobolev] Talking about what fruits are being borne by the efforts of the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, with the aim of achieving military detente in Europe, I should like to draw attention to the responses evoked by Comrade Ustinov's article published in PRAVDA. It must be said that on the whole the foreign press, of different tendencies, received the Soviet defense minister's article favorably, especially the elucidation he gave of the Soviet peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. Much interest was also drawn by the proposals concerning medium-range missiles in Europe.

Soviet, U.S. Disarmament Views

[Gerasimov] Here I would make a comparison between what the heads of military departments of the Soviet Union and the United States write in the press. The Soviet defense minister writes about what should be done in order to end the arms race and preserve peace. He recalls the Soviet initiatives aimed at reducing the military threat. The U.S. secretary of defense also displays concern, but he sees the security of his own country only in one point, in unlimited rearmament. Caspar Weinberger is preparing for two wars, a thermonuclear war and a limited nuclear war. He sees the whole world as a theater of military operations. Thus we have two defense ministers, one minister who speaks about the paths to peace and the other one who looks for how and where to wage war. At the same time, Comrade Ustinov gives the West a firm warning that the Soviet Union will not permit anyone to have military superiority over it.

Of course, we know that the United States is demanding an increase in military expenditures from its allies. As it happens, the papers have just reported a new report from the Defense Department on the allies' pledges in the field of defense expenditures for 1981. This report criticizes Japan for spending too little and it criticizes Canada and other countries as well. In 1980 and 1981 the United States has increased military expenditures by five percent per annum while the allies have increased it by only two percent last year, although they had promised an increase of three percent. Here is an interesting episode. Helmut Schmidt, West German chancellor, announced economizing measures on Thursday and said it will not be possible to increase the country's military expenditure by the three percent demanded by the United States. The reason he gave for this is the high U.S. interest rates, which are having a negative effect on the West German economy.

[Matveyev] Yes, I think this is not only a matter of revenge, but also of the very serious economic and financial situation of the whole Western world and, of course, in West Germany at the moment.

[Gerasimov] Of course, that is so and the Ottawa conference showed it.

[Sobolev] If the Soviet peace initiatives were accepted, then they would, in fact, help the Western countries resolve their economic problems.

Speaking of this, I would like to note that the Soviet Union, while putting forward numerous constructive proposals for reducing armaments and expressing readiness for talks, without any prior conditions, about disarmament problems, listens attentively to the proposals of other countries, showing the maximum good will. For instance, it is well-known that the proposal to turn northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone was proposed by Finland. It has now been taken up by the public of the Scandinavian countries.

At the same time, the Soviet Union has also shown readiness to make moves helping the implementation of this proposal. Our country's stand was set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's interview with the Finnish paper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI.

[Gerasimov] The Soviet Union is not only prepared to assume the appropriate guarantees concerning nonuse of nuclear weapons against participants in a nuclear-free zone, but also has not excluded the possibility of examining the issue of certain other measures applying to the Soviet Union's own territory in the region adjacent to such a zone in North Europe.

During the current discussions by countries in the region, some participants in these discussions are falling into the trap of premature specification of details: They are arbitrarily detailing the measures they think the Soviet Union should undertake. The U.S. State Department is behaving similarly, but in a negative manner, arbitrarily specifying that the northern zone does not cover a sufficient quantity of Soviet nuclear weapons. However, as the well-known English saying goes, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The Soviet Union is ready to talk with interested countries about the question of what might be done. Why wait? This is done more often than not in order to bury the idea itself and at the moment the most important thing is to get things moving, to overcome Washington's resistance.

In any case, the popularity of the idea is growing. In Norway, for example, according to a poll by the Norwegian opinion research institute, 69 percent of the population are in favor of a nuclear-free Scandinavia. The Norwegian prime minister and the Danish prime minister recently reaffirmed at a recent meeting their aspiration to study the possibilities for creating such a zone, despite the resistance from Washington and the reservations expressed by London and Bonn. The Swedish Riksdag has adopted a decision in favor of this nuclear-free zone. The Icelandic foreign minister stated that the idea has his country's complete support.

It is obvious that for a number of reasons, in particular because of the frightening militancy of the foreign policy course of the current U.S. administration, the public of the countries of north Europe is more acutely feeling urgent concern for its peaceful future. Such a position meets with understanding and support in Moscow.

[Sobolev] Comrades, we have mentioned that today is the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. At the same time, another date, evoking other thoughts and feelings, is approaching--the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. That explosion ushered in the nuclear era and, in fact, marked the beginning of the cold war against the Soviet Union.

Peace-81 March, Movements

Yes, it is not by chance that the participants in the Peace-81 march timed their final meeting in Paris to coincide with this anniversary on 6 August. As far as we can tell from correspondents' reports, there have been on average about 1,000 people taking part in the march at any given time. Some have gone home, others have joined the march to replace them, but in general the figures have remained somewhere around that level. They might not seem to be many, but look what attention the march has drawn from the world public. It is not just a matter of the length of the march, which passed along the roads of Denmark, the FRG, Netherlands, Belgium, France...

[Matveyev interrupting] One thousand, two hundred kilometers.

[Sobolev] ...Yes. The fact of the matter is that those in the march were expressing the will and hopes of millions of people and particularly, perhaps, of those who signed the Krefeld appeal in the FRG for refecting the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe: This appeal has already been signed by more than 1 million people.

[Gerasimov] In general, 6 August is, of course, a really black day in the calendar. From a moral point of view, the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was barbarous. The annihilation of Nagasaki seems especially cruel for the United States had already shown its nuclear monopoly by making a hell out of Hiroshima. But it still had another bomb in the arsenal and it used it. The United States was engaging in an act of imperialist self-assertion. Such is the heritage of Hiroshima for the Americans. But there is also the heritage of Hiroshima for mankind as a whole. This is recalled by the annual ceremony held at 0815 on 6 August in Peace Park in Hiroshima, at the place where the explosion occured. Hundreds of paper torches bearing the names of those who died are a reminder of it: They are sent down the River Ota at dusk on the same day. It is recalled by the peace march about which we have just been talking. The essence of this heritage is: Hirochima must not happen again.

[Sobolev] In order to ensure that Hiroshima does not happen again, it is necessary for the military-political blocs which at present confront each other in the world to find a common language. In our nuclear age, the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples says that dialogue and talks are equally necessary to all, just as everyone needs peace, security and confidence in the future. At present there is no other reasonable way to resolve disputed problems, however acute and complicated they may be, than by talks. No available opportunity should be missed. The appeal's words-- Time Will Not Wait --which are full of profound significance--were heard throughout the world.

Delay in Disarmament Talks

Let us say the leaders of a number of West European countries have explained to the leadership of the United States just how great their concern, and the concern of their electors, is about the unmotivated and unlimited delay in continuing talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. Meanwhile, the West European leaders have done this very insistently. As the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has written, the potential is growing for a crisis within the alliance, i.e. within NATO, connected with the doubts in Europe, which are becoming more profound, about the wisdom of U.S. foreign policy, which strives for security through military efforts.

These considerations were evidently the reason, as far as one can tell, for President Reagan's letter to Chancellor Schmidt, extracts from which were published in the West German press for all to see.

[Gerasimov] Reagan said that he would begin talks with the Soviet Union some time at the end of this year. As it happens, there was no reply to the letter. But one wonders why the United States is not willing to start talks immediately. By the way, Schmidt said in an interview that it would be much better if the talks could begin sooner.

I think that the aim of this letter and the procrastination is not only to help Schmidt, who has staked his political future on this quesiton, but also to take the wind out of the sails, as it were, of the protest movement against the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe. Why are you protesting? Look, we are about to hold talks. That is how the argument runs. But in actual fact the Americans are hedging these talks with so many stipulations that one cannot help but doubt the sincerity of the U.S. position. Talk about talks in not needed. It is the talks themselves that are necessary.

[Sobolev] Yes. As a matter of fact the U.S. newspaper Washington POST admitted that the extracts from Reagan's letter, which were published in the press, contained little new information about the U.S. position. Nevertheless, the sole fact that the U.S. President was compelled to provide an explanation for the delay in starting the talks is gratifying. Neither the leaders of West Europe nor the U.S. leaders can risk ignoring world public opinion.

The same can be said of U.S. policy in the Near East. Authoritative observers believe the fragile truce in Lebanon could break down at any time.

Middle East Situation

[Matveyev] There are reports that the Israeli ground forces are making preparations to push into south Lebanon. The political instability inside Israel is another factor complicating the situation. Following elections which failed to give any party a decisive majority the formation of a new coalition government in Israel is proving difficult.

Menahem Begin, who wants to stay at the helm, and his closest colleagues regard the open whipping-up of tension with Lebanon, Syria and Jordan as a way of exerting pressure on the home front. Like a prizefighter, so to speak, they hope to prove themselves capable of using crude force to impose the order that they want to see.

The Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], which has been in existence for 17 years now and which is recognized as the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine by the overhwelming majority of UN member-states, is the target of these destructive tactics employed by the present Israeli rulers. These tactics are the most provocative form of terror elevated to the rank of state policy. About 500 civilians died in Beirut alone as a result of air raids. That is the bloody account rendered to the initiators of these barbaric actions. When the news of these actions by the Israeli brasshats was publicized, a wave of indignation swept the entire world, including the United States. Anthony Lewis, New York TIMES observer, quoted the words of an American who he described as a supporter of Israel. He asked angrily, the observer wrote, how many more completely innocent people Menahem Begin must kill before the United States expresses its indignation--a question aimed straight at the representatives of the Washington administration who are placing their stakes on Israel as an instrument of U.S. imperialist policy in the Near and Middle East.

[Gerasimov] In general U.S. newspapers are now claiming that Washington is displeased with the uncontrollable Begin. I want to tell listeners about Begin's own opinion. This is how the Israeli prime minister described the lecture given him by Washington. Begin said: I don't want to hear anything from the Americans about the shelling of civilian targets. I know very well how Americans behaved themselves in Vietnam. In other words, Begin was expressing the idea contained in the saying: "The pot shouldn't call the kettle black".

[Matveyev] At an American Air Force base in New Hampshire they are now waiting for the command to fly F-16 planes, the most modern U.S. fighter-bombers to Israel. Since 1977 when Israel ordered 75 of these planes from the United States, 53 have been delivered. It is these planes which dropped their lethal cargo over Baghdad and Beirut.

[Sobolev] One should mention that Western propaganda has managed to give much coverage to the U.S. President's decision to delay the delivery of first four, and then six, F-16 fighter-bombers. As you said, Vikentiy Aleskandrovich, this decision was taken for the first time after the Israeli bombing of the nuclear center in Iraq. It's the same story now. The first time Washington was not angry for long, just long enough to see out the first wave of international indignation. One must expect that it will not wait any longer this time. But this decision does not have even a fleeting effect on the aggressor. Tel Aviv has hundreds of U.S. aircraft. The commander of the Israeli Air Force, David 'Ivri, hastened to declare that the halting of deliveries would not have any perceptible consequence for Israel. This is all the more true in that, according to the U.S. press, other deliveries are continuing. According to the U.S. NBC television company, Israel has ordered military equipment worth $3 billion including tanks, field guns, missiles, bombs, and shells. So Israel is receiving more that enough material from the United States for further aggression.

[Matveyev] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, by all accounts Washington has been angered not by the piratical actions of the Israeli Air Force against Lebanon and Iraq but by the moment chosen by the Israeli General Staff for these operations. After all, the Pentagon is now engaged in a feverish search for new military bases in the Near and Middle East. It is reported that agreement has been reached with Egypt and Sudan on this score, in addition to the one concluded even earlier with Oman. The United States has had military bases in Saudi Arabia for a long time.

However, not even the governments of Arab countries which are closest to Washington dare ignore the feelings of large sections of their population, who sympathize with their fellow-countrymen who are Palestinians and who are outraged by these insolent actions by Israel. In my view, Washington is angry because the Israeli brass hats embarked on their armed action at the very time when the United States is trying to consolidate its hold on military bridgeheads in Egypt, Sudan and Oman. The explosion of anti-Americanism in the Arab world could hamper these U.S. plans. Washington is telling Tel Aviv that it should coordinate the timing of its attacks against anti-imperialist Arab regimes more carefully with the plans of the Pentagon and the State Department.

[Sobolev] The Soviet Union indicated the path to peace in the Near East in the initiatives that were put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. From the congress rostrum Comrade Brezhnev proposed hol. g a special international conference in order to achieve an all-embracing peace settlement in the Near East. These initiatives are based on the need for collective efforts to bring about a just solution of Near East problems. Our country also considers it important that the PLO, the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, should participate in such a conference. The obvious conclusion that a solution to the Near East conflict cannot be found by ignoring this organization is gaining more and more supporters in the Arab world and beyond it.

[Matveyev] Israel has deployed large military contingents against the forces of the Palestinian resistance movement. Well, what has been the result? Even Western circles which are sympathetic toward Israel have been forced to admit there there has been a further strengthening in the international standing of the Palestinians. The Palestinians have given a due rebuff to Israeli aggression. They have forced Israel to accept a cease-fire, albeit a shaky one. But the present situation in the Near East is interesting from a political point of view. Although Washington still does not want to hear talk of recognizing the PLO, the governments of West European countries are establishing new contacts with the Palestinians. Even London, which normally supports the United States in everything, is talking more and more loudly about the need for the United States and Israel to recognize the PLO. So, a manifest political change has occurred in the Near East--and not in favor of the Israeli aggressor.

[Sobolev] At this point, comrades, we are concluding the program. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

SOVIET DELEGATION HEAD ON MADRID ADJOURNMENT

LD312055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Noticeable progress on a whole range of important sections of the eventual final document has been made at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This was stated by Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, who is leading the Soviet delegation. He was speaking at the final plenary session before the adjournment. [Passage indistinct]. Certain Western delegations and the mass media are misrepresenting the situation in order to avoid responsibility for the delays in the meeting. The building of artificial barriers by certain Western delegations, the submission of deliberately unacceptable proposals and the exacerbation of the discussions have all led to a situation in which the Soviet delegation has been forced to agree to a further adjournment in the Madrid meeting.

HOUSE RESOLUTION ON POLISH SITUATION CRITICIZED

LD311410 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1207 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 31 Jul (TASS)--The U.S. Congress has undertaken yet another insolent action aimed at aggravating the situation in Poland and signifying direct intervention into its internal affairs. The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution in which an attempt is made to blatantly foist American conditions for a solution to the problems the country is facing on the Polish Government and people.

Clement Zablocki, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives revealed quite clearly the provocative intent of this measure. He stated that the United States would not remain indifferent to "any measure of internal suppression" in Poland. In other words Washington is assuming a certain "right" to dictate to the sovereign government what policy it should pursue for the purposes of normalizing the situation in the country, for the defense of the interests of the people from the attacks of counterrevolution encouraged by the West.

The resolution adopted by the Congress cannot be seen as anything but direct instigation of antisocialist elements in Poland to step up their activities against the people and the state.

Against this background Zablocki's verbose statement on "the intolerable nature of external interference" into Polish events has a particularly hypocritical ring.

PAP Commentary Cited

LD311618 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 31 Jul 81

["Rebuttal to United States Government"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jul TASS--The news agency PAP circulated a commentary in connection with the provocative resolution on Poland that has been adopted by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

The authors of the resolution warning Poland against "internal reprisals," the commentary says, demand complete passivity from the Polish authorities and on purpose do not specify the notion of "reprisals," thus reserving the right of its arbitrary interpretation.

It is difficult not to get the impression that the resolution of the Congress and all U.S. statements of this kind are motivated by the desire to maintain the atmosphere of tension, chaos and instability in Poland. This stems from Washington's approach to the processes in Poland. There is not any slight doubt that these processes are viewed in Washington as a suitable occasion for weakening the Soviet Union, the world socialist system.

It must be said definitely that the United States, though its public does not show hostility to Poland, is interested in the Polish events only as much as they serve the interests of the policy of the United States, and this policy is aimed at the lessening of cohesion and weakening of the position of socialist states.

The resolution of the House of Representatives and other such U.S. documents do not serve Poland's interests, do not facilitate international contacts, have nothing in common with the traditions of friendship of the peoples of Poland and the United States. This is a sad relapse to the cold war.

The outside interference, the example of which is the resolution of the congress, only makes it more difficult for the Poles to find the way out of the crisis, pours oil into the flame, says the commentary of the PAP news agency in conclusion. But there are millions of people in the United States who wish all the best to Poland. The resolution of the Congress was not adopted on their behalf. It is not the manifestation of concern for Poland. This is what should be said loudly and publicly to the Polish people and world public opinion.

CHOICE OF NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN EXAMINED

LD011136 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 1 Aug, TASS--The Reagan administration intends to continue expanding its undeclared war against Afghanistan. This is illustrated by the White House announcement that the President is going to appoint career intelligence officer Ronald Spiers, director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State, as the new U.S. ambassador to Pakistan.

Pakistan is now used by the American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists as a bridgehead for carrying out acts of terror against the Afghan people. It hosts dozen of military camps against the Afghan people. It hosts dozens of military camps where counter-revolutionary and mercenary gangs are put together and armed and from where they are infiltrated into Afghanistan. These people are trained by military experts from the U.S., China and Egypt. According to the American press, those countries are also supplying Pakistan on a large-scale with weapons and ammunition, including chemical and bacteriological weapons, which are used by the gangs to terrorize the peaceful population of Afghanistan. The CBS T.V. company observes that the flow of these military supplies has grown considerably in the recent period.

Up to now the anti-Afghan operations have been coordinated by the U.S. ambassador to Islamabad Arthur Hummel who is closely linked with the CIA. Now he has been appointed by the White House as the U.S. ambassador to China. Addressing senators during the Senate confirmation hearings recently, he left no doubt that he views as one of his primary tasks the further extension of cooperation with Beijing in the struggle against the Afghan revolution.

The appointment of the Spiers is another illustration of the fact that the White House intends to bolster the sinister Washington-Beijing-Islamabad "triangle" in the struggle against the national liberation and democratic movements in Asia.

KIRKPATRICK VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA, U.S. AID VIEWED

LD311732 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0745 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 31 Jul (TASS)--The State Department has announced that the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, has set out on a trip around Latin America, during which she will visit Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Ecuador, Venezuela and Peru. The official purpose of the visit is described as talks with the leaders of those countries in the context of preparing for the forthcoming autumn session of the UN General Assembly. However, as observers note, in fact Kirkpatrick's mission is to emphasize the interest of the Reagan administration in establishing closer relations with the countries of Latin America and to demonstrate Washington's support for the dictatorial regimes, primarily of Chile and Uruguay.

Not so long ago the administration announced its decision to give the dictatorial regimes of Latin America financial aid through channels of "international" financial institutions controlled by the United States. The State Department also informed Congress of its intention to supply the suppressors of the Uruguayan people with American weapons through South Korea.

In justifying these measures to the American public, the administration has resorted to direct deception, asserting that in these countries, in particular Chile and Uruguay, "progress is being observed" in the area of human rights observance. However, the research services of Congress, and also a number of organizations including the American National Red Cross have produced facts refuting such assertions by the administration, in essence exposing the Washington leaders as liars. In Congress committees at the beginning of this month showed that in Chile, Uruguay and a number of other Latin American countries there is a stepping up of political repressions, arrests, torture and reprisals against the opposition, that the human rights situation there not only has not improved, but has significantly worsened.

They expressed themselves against giving any aid to the dictatorial regimes, especially military help, assessing it as direct complicity in the crimes being committed in those countries.

These calls, however, were ignored by the administration. The trip by Jeane Kirkpatrick is a new proof of this.

NOVOYE VREMYA ASSAILS U.S. 'LINKAGE' POLICY

PM311523 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 30, 24 Jul 81 p 9

[Article by Vladen Kuznetsov: "A. Haig's 'Gordian Knot'"]

[Text] "This administration will emphasize the linkage of various aspects as a fundamental fact in relations between East and West." This approach of R. Reagan's administration to international affairs, formulated in this instance by Secretary of State A. Haig, is declared in virtually every foreign policy statement by White House and State Department leaders. The secretary of state's latest speech on 14 July to the New York Foreign Policy Association was no exception.

Washington is proposing to the international community to introduce a new political fashion--the "linkage" principle. Incidentally, it is not a particularly new fashion. The G. Ford-H. Kissinger and J. Carter-Z. Brzezinski administrations subsisted on it--without special success. The former tried to extract political advantages from the artificial association of trade and economic exchange with the question of the emigration of people of Jewish nationality from the USSR. The latter created just as unnatural a symbiosis of the Afghan question and the strategic arms limitation problem.

The present Washington administration goes further. It has decided to bring together into a single ball all the threads of East-West mutual relations. Let us listen once more to the chief of the U.S. State Department. He advocates linking "various questions--political, economic and military." This principle is intended to be applied "to the full range of east-west relations." It must relate "to what we see today and what may happen tomorrow." In other words, they want to legitimize the "linkage" method as the universal and fundamental method of relations of the United States and the entire West with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is essentially a question of using the "linkage" principle to replace the fundamental principles of interstate relations enshrined in the UN Charter and the Final Act of the all-European conference and other documents of international law.

The matter is not restricted to theory. The "linkage" method is already being practiced everywhere. Why is Washington not hastening to enter into negotiations with Moscow on continuing the SALT process and limiting nuclear armaments in Europe? Why are Washington and some of its NATO allies delaying progress at the Madrid meeting? Why are they blocking the opportunities for progress at the talks on disarmament in Vienna and Geneva? The answer to these questions is one and the same: They are waiting to see how the situation in Poland takes shape and how events develop in Afghanistan and indeed in other places--in Southeast Asia, Africa, and El Salvador. There are also politicians in Europe who are also beginning to tie the knots with statements such as: "We cannot maintain the relations which we should maintain with the Soviet Union because its troops are in Afghanistan." To immobilize [zaklinit] international relations and affairs over Afghanistan and Poland--that is the only thing the "hardliners" in Washington desire.

They allege that the linkage policy is realistic and dictated by life itself, where everything, they say, is interconnected. Yes, our world is interconnected and interdependent. A policy which reveals the organic, natural links between events and phenomena in this world, in life itself, is a realistic policy.

A policy which artificially constructs false linkages and connects incompatible things--things of which the Russian people say: The elder tree's in the garden and uncle's in Kiev--is an unrealistic policy.

There is linkage and linkage. The Soviet Union proposes discussing the limitation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe in organic conjunction with the U.S. forward-based nuclear systems. This linkage is truly organic. Both categories of weapons are inalienable components of the overall nuclear strategic balance in Europe and are just as inseparable as the Magdeburg hemispheres. Another example: The Soviet Union, it was stated from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum, does not object to international aspects of the Afghan problem being discussed in linkage with questions of Persian Gulf security. There is sense in this conditioned by both geographical and political factors. The USSR in this case has gone halfway to meet the desire of the West, which has expressed the view that the Soviet proposals on the Persian Gulf cannot be separated from the question of the presence of the Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan.

To judge by A. Haig's speech, the U.S. administration is prepared to make all international development and the fate of detente and disarmament dependent on its speculative far-fetched schemes and on its great power whims and hegemonist ambitions. A. Haig called for any steps by the West in the sphere of disarmament negotiations to be correlated with "Soviet conduct" throughout the world.

Washington's "linkages" are nothing but an instrument of blackmail and interference in other people's affairs. They are an attempt to deadlock productive East-West dialogue on the decisive problems of the present day by advancing deliberately unacceptable preliminary conditions. They constitute a bid to legitimize in international relations voluntarism, the exclusive "right" of one power to judge and lay down the law as to how the others should behave.

The question arises: Are the U.S. partners aware of the full perniciousness of Washington's "linkage" method?

After all, the "Gordian knot" of W[illegible]gton diplomacy is hindering not only the Soviet Union. It is hindering everyone who is convinced that only the threads of contacts and cooperation can form a firm fabric of universal peace. That is why the fatal knot must be severed--the sooner the better.

CONCLUSION OF RDF EXERCISES IN OKINAWA REPORTED

LD020752 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Aug, TASS--Major exercises by special units of the U.S. Armed Forces, which are part of the police Rapid Deployment Force, have ended on the coast of the Japanese island of Okinawa. The seven-day manoeuvres involved 2,000 marines who practised landing operations supported by ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Taking part in the exercises were 20 amphibious ships, including 18,000-ton Okinawa, as well as amphibious tanks, helicopters and airplanes. The exercises also involved units of the First Naval Infantry Brigade ferried in from the Hawaiis and were attended by a group of Japanese military observers.

U.S., JAPANESE MILITARY SUPPORT FOR KOREA REPORTED

SK020240 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 1 Aug 81

["Summary" of undated TASS commentary]

[Text] According to Wickham, commander of U.S. forces occupying South Korea, an additional 1,000 U.S. Air Force troops will be deployed in South Korea this year. In a speech at a meeting of South Korean businessmen held in Sokcho, South Korea, Wickham said that an A-10 close support air squadron will be deployed by the U.S. Air Force and that an intelligence battalion will be attached to the U.S. 2d Infantry Division. He added that the U.S. Government has decided to allocate $250 million in military aid to the Seoul regime. U.S. military aid to Seoul for the next 5 years will total $700 million. The U.S. Government is also modernizing its forces and military hardware in South Korea. The U.S. Government has decided to appropriate $1 billion for its forces in South Korea in the 1982-86 period and to supply U.S. Air Force units F-16 fighter-bombers.

The Pentagon has forced Japan to increase its aid to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime. This year the Seoul regime has requested a large loan from Japan. The tripartite alliance of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul is being solidified.

DPRK'S ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH REVIEWED

SK030258 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Golisov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union's month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's peaceful reunification based on democratic principles concluded this week.

The mass rallies, soirees of Soviet-Korean Friendship and workers gatherings in many Soviet cities expressed the Soviet people's support for the Korean people's just struggle. The Soviet Union's position on Korea's reunification is firm. The key to reunifying Korea are the Korean people themselves. Only the Korean people can and should determine the fate of their fatherland. This must be done without foreign intervention. The DPRK Government's constructive proposals for normalizing the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula and reunifying the country have the active support of the Soviet Union. In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev extended solidarity to the DPRK, struggling for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and said that the Soviet Union will develop its ties with the DPRK.

During the solidarity month, Soviet radio and television stations and many Soviet publications gave extensive coverage to the successes attained by the DPRK workers and reports on the Korean people's struggle for reunification. Soviet media noted that the main obstacles to achieving the Korean people's long-cherished desire for reunification are the U.S. imperialist forces' occupation of South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime's suppression of the South Korean people, struggling for freedom and the country's reunification. In this connection, recent actions by Beijing's leaders draw our special attention. While noisily clamoring that they support the Korean people's struggle for reunification, the Beijing leaders in fact want U.S. occupation of South Korea. The Soviet people extend their firm solidarity to the Korean people's demand that all foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the territorial integrity of Korea be protected.

Settlement of the Korean question should accord with the interests of the Korean people and be conducive to peace in the Far East and all of Asia. The Soviet people firmly believe that the Korean people's reunification cause will be victorious.

BANGLADESH COMMUNIST LEADER RELEASED FROM JAIL

LD311946 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Dacca, 31 Jul, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh Mohamed Farhad issued a statement here in which he demanded freedom for all political prisoners in his country.

Mohamed Farhad has been released on bail from prison in which he spent 16 months on a far-fetched charge of "subversive anti-government activity." His release is a result of vigorous efforts by all democratic forces and the broadest sectors of population in Bangladesh.

The statement expresses a profound gratitude to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, political parties and student and youth organizations of the country that supported the demands for his release.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES WESTERN 'INTERFERENCE'

PM310821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Condemnation of Interference; Afghan Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Jul--BAKHTAR has published a statement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Foreign Ministry resolutely condemning Western imperialist circles' interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

"As reported," the document says, "the heads of state and government of the seven major Western countries who met in Ottawa made a number of statements on Afghanistan. In a political declaration the "seven" declared their support for "international efforts to restore the Afghan people's right to determine their own future for themselves."

The imperialist circles, the DRA Foreign Ministry statement points out in this connection, are not for the first time illegitimately appropriating for themselves the right to speak on behalf of the Afghan people and to insolently interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Certain imperialist countries, in particular the United States, have even gone so far as to declare support for armed aggression against the DRA and interference in our internal affairs as the official policy of their governments. As the DRA Government has stated repeatedly and firmly, such a policy is an overt and gross violation of the elementary norms of international law and the basic principles of the UN Charter.

The Afghan people have already resolutely and unconditionally chosen their path of development, the path of destroying the old feudal social system and building a new and just society: They have chosen the path of the April revolution. No force on earth, no intrigues and plots by imperialism and hegemonism, no lies or slanderous assertions by venal imperialist propaganda will be able to deflect the Afghan people from this path.

In conclusion the Foreign Ministry statement says: "The world press reports that the meeting in Ottawa took place in an atmosphere of acute economic and political contradictions among its participants. The United States unashamedly twisted its allies arms in order to force on them decisions favorable to the U.S. transnational corporations and the American military-industrial complex.

In order to distract the world public's attention from these contradictions and from the West's acute economic and social problems--economic stagnation, runaway inflation, mass unemployment and savage and massive violations of human rights--the "seven" are attempting to poke their nose into the affairs of other countries, discussing issues which do not concern them at all."

AFGHAN ECONOMIST CITED ON DRA AGRICULTURAL GAINS

PM311140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 81 p 5

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Results and Prospects"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Jul--Foreign businessmen and journalists who know Afghanistan well and have visited here recently unanimously note the relative stability of wholesale and retail prices for agricultural products, including food, and the vigorous life at the markets in the cities and major settlements, in contrast to neighboring Pakistan, Iran, and many other Asian countries.

And this is despite the economic war unleashed by the counterrevolutionary hirelings, the burning of sown areas, attempts to prevent the harvest from being brought in, and acts of sabotage and plunder on the transportation routes.

In a study published in the Kabul NEW TIMES, Afghan Economist Abdulla Naqshbandi, on the basis of numerous statistics and facts, concludes: The successes achieved in the hard, difficult situation during the first years of the republic's existence open up broad prospects. The author notes the Soviet Union's important contribution to the Afghan economy's development.

What are the successes in agriculture and stockraising during the new stage of the April revolution--that is, in the past 18 months? The production of the main agricultural crop--wheat--has increased 3 percent over the year (as of the end of March, when the new fiscal year began in Afghanistan) while fruit production has increased 6 percent, and the production of karakul skins (one of the main export items) has increased 13 percent. As a whole, A. Naqshbandi notes, agricultural production has increased 2.6 percent, overtaking the population increase.

The people's power has recently taken important new steps aimed at further developing production forces in the countryside. In June the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Land Reform." It formulated the DRA's agrarian policy at the new stage of the April revolution and outlined specific steps for its implementation.

There has been a considerable expansion recently in the supply of credits to cooperative farms and peasants for the acquisition of fertilizers, and the sale of agricultural and stockraising output. A large amount of aid is being rendered to the development of the cooperative farm movement, and to state farms and machinery and tractor stations, which have given a good account of themselves. Much is being done to introduce modern agrotechnics.

In the past few months alone, the Kabul NEW TIMES notes, prices for fertilizers have been lowered by 20 percent, the prices for improved Ariana plows have dropped 36 percent, and prices for high-quality seeds by 15 percent, while state purchase prices for sugar beet have risen 30 percent and prices for cotton 20 percent.

SEJM MEETS', NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD312140 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] A meeting of the Polish parliament in Warsaw has approved the government's program for overcoming the crisis and stablizing the economy. Parliament also made changes in the government: Janusz Obodowski has been appointed a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Czeslaw Kiszczak has been appointed minister of the interior.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS ON ECONOMY

LD021304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Aug (TASS)--A meeting has taken place here of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, which considered questions connected with the implementation of the program of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The present social and economic situation in the country was also considered.

In a published report, it was stressed that the inadequate market supply, caused by a low level of procurements of agricultural products, which has entailed a temporary reduction in the norms for the distribution of meat rations, has aroused tension which is fraught with a threat of conflict in the whole country. Planned strikes, particularly street demonstrations, bring with them a serious threat to the state. Some links of Solidarity, which are attempting to cast doubt upon the political line of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, are exploiting the atmosphere which has come about. Rumors are speading in the country that the Poles are threatened with hunger. At the same time, forecasts testify that the coming harvest will not be a bad one.

Misunderstandings, which have arisen in connection with the talks which have been conducted on changing the price structure, which will be subject to modifictions in the course of further discussions, have also become a source of tension. The change of prices, along with compensation, cannot however be postponed to the moment of implementing economic reform, since the raising of prices is essential and, moreover, a primary task.

The report says: The national economy has no reserves at its disposal and the storage facilities are not full. Moreover, there are not, as some people assert, hidden foodstuffs. The country will have as much of them as we produce ourselves.

The Politburo approved the government's plans for achieving the stabilization of the economy and the improvement of the social and economic situation in the country. These plans are aimed at a growth in the production of market and export goods, an increase in the extraction of raw materials, and at ensuring the safe gathering of the harvest. Steps will be taken to guarantee the delivery of children's goods.

All public forces and economic organizations, including the trade unions, bear responsibility for improving the state of the market, it is emphasized in the report.

At the moment, the increase of demands and also the exertion of pressure in order to gain an increase in wages and social payments, without the trades unions' adopting a constructive attitude to the problem of the development of production, will only lead to a further undermining of the economy.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo also approved the line taken by the government on increasing the fight against speculation and other negative phenomena which demoralize society. The Politburo decided in the near future to convene a plenum of the PZPR Central Committee to be devoted to the present social and economic position in the country, the report stated.

POLISH MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING REPORTED

LD031110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] According to a PAP report, a session of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense of the Polish People's Republic, chaired by Premier and Minister of National Defense Jaruzelski, has taken place in Warsaw.

During the session, problems concerning the deepening negative and dangerous occurences in the country were discussed. In part, questions were reviewed which are directed at ensuring the necessary level of Poland's defense capability and security. Tasks were formulated for the Armed Forces as to their assistance to the development of the national economy and also in the struggle against speculation and other negative phenomena in the country's life.

BREZHNEV HOLDS TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

LD311755 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev met in the Crimea today with General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu who arrived in the Soviet Union for a short rest.

During the meeting, Leonid Brezhenev and Nicolae Ceausescu paid considerable attention to the most important aspects of Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

The CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party intend to continue widening mutual ties and enhancing their quality, strengthening Soviet-Romanian friendship on the basis of the principles of equality, independence, respect for national sovereignty and socialist solidarity.

It is expected that in the current five-year period, the trade turnover between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania will almost double as compared with the previous five-year period. At the same time, there exist considerable reserves for the deepening of economic cooperation. Romania's participation in the construction of gas pipelines on the territory of the USSR, of the south Ukrainian atomic power station, of enterprises for mining of iron ore and other projects will enable Romania to receive from the Soviet Union additional amounts of gas, electricity and other products. The possibility of oil deliveries by the Soviet Union was also discussed.

Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu discussed the most topical questions of international politics. They stressed that the present aggravation of the situation in the world affects the interests of all countries and all continents. It is necessary to oppose the worsening of the international situation, to strive to achieve the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, detente, cooperation, peaceful settlement of disputable questions among states.

NATO's decision on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe leads to further spiralling of the arms race. It is a heavy burden on peoples, it interferes with their constructive efforts, with the solution of vital problems. A balanced and responsible approach of states to questions of limitation and ending of the arms race, above all nuclear arms race, the implementation of measures of confidence and detente in the military sphere--this is what must be now the main direction of the foreign policy activity. Not a single initiative leading to the lessening of military confrontation on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security must be overlooked.

The USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania firmly support complete and unconditional implementation of the principles and arrangements reached at the historic conference in Helsinki whose sixth anniversary is observed these days. The hope is expressed that the states that signed the Final Act will be doing everything so that when the Madrid meeting is resumed, arrangement be reached on the development of relations among states--participants in the meeting on the convocation of the European conference on measures of confidence and disarmament, on ensuring the continuity of the process that was started in Helsinki.

Vast and fruitful results could be achieved by pooling together scientific, technological and other possibilities of states with different social systems for the solution of the energy problem. This would make it possible to use more rationally the existing potentials and to speed up the work for developing new sources of energy.

In this connection it was pointed to the topicality of the proposals of socialist countries for the convocation of a European conference on energy that would discuss the whole range of energy problems of the region for a short-term and long-term perspective. The Soviet Union and Romania are prepared to contribute to ensuring the success of such a conference.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu was held in a friendly, frank atmosphere.

Taking part in the conversation were members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Blatov, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, adviser of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Mitea.

CSSR'S HUSAK ENDS CRIMEAN, VISIT DEPARTS FOR HOME

LD021320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of that country, today left for home. He has been in the Soviet Union on vacation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

DOLGIKH GREETS KAPITONOV ON RETURN TO MOSCOW

LD011444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Today the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation returned from Berlin to Moscow. It was led by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the airport the delegation was met by Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

CPSU MEMBERS MEET WITH ITALIAN DELEGATION

LD311748 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul, TASS--A meeting of alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin and alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Chernyayev with members of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party Paolo Bufalini and Giovani Cervetti was held on July 30-31 at the CPSU Central Committee.

Problems of the present-day international situation, movement of public forces declaring for peace, detente and international cooperation and also questions of relations between the two parties and their further development were discussed. The meeting passed in the atmosphere of frankness and friendship.

Delegation Departs

LD021458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The delegation of the Italian Communist Party, including Bufalini and Cervetti, members of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, which was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow for home. The delegation was seen off by Zimyanin, secretary of the party's Central Committee, and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES CPSU GREETINGS TO PCE CONGRESS

PM311307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To the 10th Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Congress:

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the 10th PCE Congress and Spanish communists and wishes them success in the struggle for their glorious people's vital interests.

Your congress has convened at a complex and crucial time. The legacy of the long rule of Francoism has not yet been eradicated and the central national task is the formation and strengthening of democracy. The period your country is going through is complicated by massive inflation, rising prices, unemployment, terrorism and other consequences of the protracted crisis of capitalism which are grave for the working people and dangerous for the democratic process.

The congress is being held in a tense international situation where the most aggressive forces of imperialism are trying to undermine detente and stepping up the arms race and the threat of war. The attempts to draw Spain into the aggressive NATO bloc in order to upset the strategic military balance in Europe and support rightwing forces in Spain itself are an integral part of their strategy of counterattacking progressive and peace-loving forces. Anticommunism, particularly anti-Sovietism, and fanatical attempts to foist on people the great "Soviet threat" lie are a very important ideological and political weapon of imperialism's reactionary strategy.

Soviet people are aware of the great responsibility Spanish leftwing forces, including the Communist Party, bear in the present situation. The experience of convincingly confirms that united actions by parties and other organizations representing the working masses and the presence of a strong Marxist-Leninist party with a correct ideological and political orientation are a very important factor in democratic transformations and in the successful struggle for social progress and peace.

Soviet people have always demonstrated sincere and profound solidarity with the struggle of the Spanish communists and all democrats for a new Spain. Spanish communists can rely on the CPSU's unfailing loyalty to the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity with all who are inspired in their struggle by the lofty ideals of the working class and working people.

Long live the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Spain and between the Soviet and Spanish communists!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

PRAVDA ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN FRG-USSR TRADE

PM311218 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Rejecting Attempted Interference"]

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jul--West German workers and sober-minded representatives of business circles reject the U.S. administration's attempts to exert gross pressure on the FRG and other West European countries to curtail their trade and economic relations with the USSR. People here assess these attempts as a manifestation of the Reagan administration's hegemonist course, a course which contradicts the West European countries' national interests.

Jurgen (Shurek) a representative of the workers' collective of the Roechling Burbach firm's steel foundries, assessed Washington's actions as blackmail and an attempt to interfere in the FRG's internal affairs. In an interview with the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT he stressed that the workers most resolutely reject such attempts. "We all know," (Shurek) said, "That the employment of hundreds of thousands of FRG citizens has been guaranteed as a result of trade with the socialist states."

The steel foundry workers of the Krupp firm are deeply concerned when they see what Washington is allowing itself to do, Herbert (Lyaymkyuler), a trade union activist at the Krupp firm's enterprises in Rheinhausen, says. We metallurgical workers, he continues, are vitally interested in expanding trade between East and West and we advocate the signing of new contracts with the socialist countries. "The inspirers of the arms race in the United States are totally uninterested in the problems of our workers' employment," Peter Meyer, a trade union activist at the Mannesmann enterprises in Duisburg, stresses.

FRG business circles consider unsound U.S. President Reagan's allegations that in developing trade and economic relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries the FRG "could become dependent on them." The U.S. allegations have also been rebutted by eminent representatives of industrial circles like Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry; F.W. Christians, chairman of the Deutsche Bank Board; and R. Rodenstock, chairman of the Federal Association of German Industry.

SEVEN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH BANI-SADR ESCAPE

GF021912 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, the Iranian leader, has endorsed the presidency of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. This has been stated by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis.

According to reports from Tehran, seven persons have so far been arrested in connection with helping former President Bani-Sadr escape from Iran. Bani-Sadr, 2 days prior to his escape, was in hiding in the Mehrabad airport area.

RAKHIMOV COMMENTS ON U.S. TERRORIST CENTER

GF021810 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Rashid Rakhimov commentary: "Iran's Reactionary Nest"]

[Text] Recently, in connection with the intensification of CIA subversive activities in Iran, U.S. and other foreign newspapers have published articles on the (Bonneville) dairy farm in New York.

In order to make clear the connection between the so-called farming establishment and the subversive activities in Iran, let us review recent history. In 1975, during the shah's regime, the Iranian farming company, (Mansur) farms, bought land in (Bonneville) and, according to its owners, it was going to be the world's largest dairy farm. However, the immigrant Iranian poet, Reza Barkhani, recognized one of the owners of this dairy farm as (Hushang Namvar-Tehrani), who was calling himself a pharmacist from New Jersey. In reality, he was a SAVAK agent--an agent of the shah's secret police--and had tortured and interrogated Reza Barkhani in Tehran jails. Later it was discovered that (Hushang Namvar-Tehrani) was Mansur Rafi' Saddeq's son-in-law, the former head of SAVAK in the United States, that the (Bonneville) farm had been purchased with SAVAK funds, and that (?documents) on anti-shah Iranians and Americans were being kept on this farm. Moreover, the farm had a liaison center that linked the U.S. CIA with SAVAK in Tehran and had contacts with the CIA center in (Marsvine), Virginia, where SAVAK agents were being trained. Disclosures by Reza Barkhani and other immigrants convinced Washington to suspend the activities at the (Bonneville) farm. However, it was not completely closed and after the anti-imperialist and antimonarchal revolution in Iran, this farm--where Iran's reactionaries have gathered--resumed its activities. At the moment, these members of SAVAK, who used to spy on Iranian immigrants in the United States and who used to work for Iranian embassies in Western countries, have all gathered at this place. Parviz Sabeti, the former SAVAK deputy director, (?has said) that SAVAK agents out of Iran at the time of the revolution numbered around 4,000 and that most of them have graduated from the CIA training center in (Marsvine) and are fully trained in terrorist and subversive activities, blackmail and sabotage.

Following the Iranian Government's decision to foil CIA subversive activities in Iran and the suspension of the CIA's privileged use of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to cover up its activities, the role of the (Bonneville) dairy farm has become more prominent.

However, the heads of Iran's reactionary nest in (Bonneville) are not only using Iranian agents. The ban on activities of the Afghan counterrevolutionary organization, Jami'at-e Eslami, caused obvious discontent in the United States. This reaction was quite natural, and it became clear that the activities of this organization were not solely aimed against Democratic Afghanistan--Jami'at-e Eslami was active in Iran also.

During the course of investigations of this organization--in that its headquarters was in Mashhad--it was discovered that its leaders had close contacts with the CIA and were carrying out the same duties as the (Bonneville) agents. As a result of measures taken by Iranian authorities against the Jami'at-e Eslami, a number of counterrevolutionary groups--that had the intention of carrying out terrorist and subversive activities against Iranian figures and against Iranian oilfields and railroads with the help of the CIA--were found and disarmed. It was also disclosed that the Jami'at-e Eslami headquarters in Mashhad was in contact with CIA officials in Peshawar, Pakistan. Documents and papers have proven, following the arrest of Major General (Saja'i), the former head of Savak in Esfahan and the head of the so-called Committee To Fight Subversive Activities, that the internal agents of Iran's reactionaries were in contact with the members of SAVAT nested in the United States including the (Bonneville) dairy farm.

The recent bomb explosions and terrorist activities indicate that these agents of wickedness are acting on direct orders of the United States. Iran'a reactionary nest in (Bonneville) is still diligently trying to shake Iran's stability.

JORDANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CITED ON MIDDLE EAST

ID312116 Moscow TASS in English 1962 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 31 Jul, TASS--The leadership of the Jordanian Communist Party urged Arab states for the rupture of political, economic, financial and military relations with the United States. A statement circulated here stresses that Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the bombing by Israeli planes of the nuclear research center in Iraq, Tel Aviv's gross threats to Syria are a brazen violation of the norms of international law. The reactionary Arab regimes are accomplices of Zionism and imperialism in the Middle East, the statement says. They widen and strengthen their relations with the United States, act in the interests of the United States, striving to intimidate peoples of the region with the alleged "Soviet menace," and overlooking the real danger presented by Israel. The statement stresses that such a position of certain Arab countries encourages Tel Aviv and its patrons in Washington to new large-scale aggression not only against the Lebanese and Palestinians, but also against all Arabs. The leadership of the Jordanian Communist Party urges all progressive and democratic forces of the Middle East to rally and come out against the interests of the United States in the region, against the As-Sadat regime and other traitorous regimes.

TUNISIAN CP LEADER CALLS FOR UNITY WITH USSR

PM310921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Tasks of Tunisian Communists"]

[Text] Tunis, 26 Jul--Thanks to the Soviet Union there has been a change in the correlation of forces in the world and imperialism has ceased to be the ruling force, Tunisian Communist Party [PCT] First Secretary M. Harmel said.

In a conversation with a correspondent of the journal MAGHREB he said that the PCT is doing everything to strengthen the alliance of the peoples of the Arab and African countries with the USSR, which is an important factor of the struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

M. Harmel noted the Soviet Union's imposing achievements in the economic sphere. The USSR, he said, has rapidly become a mighty power with a wonderfully developed industry and a high cultural standard among its population. The PCT first secretary expressed satisfaction at the Tunisian authorities' decision to repeal the ban on the party's activity, which has existed since 1963. The Tunisian communists, he said, see it as their task to make the process of the democratization of political life in the country steady and irreversible, to explain the negative aspects of capitalist economic and social policy, and to struggle for the implementation of the Tunisian people's most cherished aspirations. The first stage in the solution of these tasks is a national democratic revolution, which should have a profound social content and create conditions for evolution toward a socialist system, he said.

M. Harmel expressed himself in favor of the unity of the Tunisian trade union movement. He noted that the Tunisian communists have links, and are conducting "useful constructive dialogue," with the religious political movement and support its democratic elements and the progressive aspects of its policy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN GAMBIA

LD312049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Sengalese troops were sent into The Gambia last night. During the fighting, the Senegalese troops gained control over most of the Gambian capital, Banjul. The Supreme Revolutionary Council headed by Kukli Samba Sanyang, one of the leaders of the opposition, came to power in The Gambia yesterday. All the coup leaders are members of the Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party of Labor, which has been banned until now. In a statement broadcast this morning on Gambian radio, the Supreme Revolutionary Council accused Senegal of military interference in the country's internal affairs. According to AFP, the council demanded the withdrawal of the Senegalese units.

Also according to AFP, Abdullah Bojang, The Gambian high commissioner--or ambassador--in Great Britain, said in London that the Senegalese troops had arrived in The Gambia at the personal request of President Jawara and in accordance with a military assistance treaty signed last year between The Gambia and Senegal. Before catching a plane to Dakar, President Jawara told a news conference in London that he hoped to reestablish control over the situation in the country and to return to Banjul when the situation there had improved. Political observers consider that the events in west Africa are evidence that the imperialist powers are trying by any means and on any pretext to safegugard their presence in that region.

Western Reports Cited

LD011306 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Aug, TASS--The situation in Gambia following a coup d'etat on July 30 remains tense. FRANCE PRESSE reports that fighting continues between the troops loyal to the National Revolutionary Council and the Senegalese troops sent into that small west African country under the pretext of "ensuring the security" of Senegal. There are casualties on both sides. Radio Banjul controlled by the National Revolutionary Council continues broadcasting news bulletins about the situation in the country following the arrival of Senegalese troops. Delivering a broadcast address, Kukli Samba, president of the Revolutionary Council, again demanded tht Senegal withdraw troops from Gambian territory and stressed the rebel's resolve to carry on the struggle until all Senegalese troops are pulled out of Gambia.

Radio Banjul has also announced that members of the cabinet of ministers of the ousted President Jawara are held by the Revolutionary Council as hostages.

London, 1 Aug, TASS--The British press reports today that Senegalese paratrooper units numbering several hundred men have been airlifted to Gambia and are taking part in combat operations against the supporters of the National Revolutionary Council. The newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES points out, in particular, that the Senegalese troops have recaptured from the rebels the airport in the capital and are advancing towards the premises of Gambia's national radio station and the military barracks on Cap Saint Mary near the Gambian capital of Banjul.

Paris, 1 Aug, TASS--The French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS has the following to say about the events in Gambia: "The Senegalese military operation in Gambia would have been impossible if Paris had not given the green light to it." According to the newspaper, everything indicates that "the Elysee Palace has been notified in advance about the action taken by Dakar."

Washington, 1 Aug, TASS--Commenting on the circumstances of the coup d'etat in Gambia, the official spokesman of the U.S. Department of State said that the United States had not evidence of Libya's involvement in the coup. The statement itself, worded as a "denial", local observers believe, was intended to cast aspersions on the policy of Libya, against which the Reagan administration is pursuing a downright hostile policy.

It is common knowledge, however, that the engineering of military coups in combination with overt military intervention in the affairs of the developing countries is the time-tested tactic of U.S. imperialism. According to the Brookings Institute, between January 1, 1946, and October 31, 1975, the U.S. used armed force or threat of its use against other states on 215 occasions to achieve its political ends.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY MARKS JUBILEE

Dadoo Address

LD021738 Moscow in Zulu to South Africa 1800 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Speech by Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the South African Communist Party marking the party's 60th anniversary--place not specified--read by announcer: Passages within quotation marks recorded in English]

[Text] I am talking in the name of the South African Communist Party [SACP] as it is 30 July and we are observing the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party. Our best wishes go to all the people of South Africa who are struggling for their freedom. We send our fraternal greetings to the oppressed. We send our greetings to workers and students. We send our greetings to the black women of South Africa who are oppressed, whose children die by the thousands. We send our greetings to the peasants who work on the farms or who live in the reserves and to those who live in settlements. We send our greetings to the millions who live in locations. [Passage indistinct] We send our greetings to black workers whose sweat enriches the coffers of South Africa. These workers are the leaders of the liberation movement and will bring freedom even to the racists themselves. We send our greetings to the workers who--as it is pointed out in the Communist Manifesto--have nothing to lose but their chains. On this day we remember communist heroes who are not with us today. Those heroes showed their determination against all forms of racism. The work that was done by them is very important in the annals of the liberation struggle of the last 60 years.

We remember those heroes who sacrificed their own lives so that freedom should be won in South Africa. Some of them fell on our own soil in South Africa; others fell in Zimbabwe in 1967 under the Umkonto We Sizwe command. We salute those members of the Communist Party who fell in Matola and those patriots who fell at the hands of the enemy.

We salute those who are not members of the Communist Party but are doing the work of the nation--work which will hasten the day of freedom for our people. Our greetings go to those heroes who are kept in the notorious Robbea Island prison and other prisons in South Africa.

On this day we extend our solidarity to all those fighting for freedom in the four corners of the world. With successes against oppression anywhere, we of the SACP greet all members of communist parties throughout the world for their work in the cause of peace. Peace would be achieved if all nations would follow the program of workers and peasants. We extend our greetings to all the communist parties in socialist countries in their teaching of Marx and Lenin because these organizations are for peace in the world. These organizations always help those struggling for their freedom in different countries of the world.

We extend our greetings to the CPSU, Lenin's party, the CPSU which upon gaining its freedom in 1917 followed a path of peace in the world. Upon its achieving freedom the Soviet Union was not to be defeated. It is a stalwart of workers and peasants. "We South African communists have a proud record of struggle both as a party and as part of the liberation alliance headed by the African National Congress."

It is not surprising that the enemy, in its attempts to set back the liberation struggle, at all times works to divide communists from the people of South Africa. Our program is very well known. It is the program drawn by Marx and Lenin which defends the aims and wishes of workers and peasants.

In many countries where this doctrine is followed, a new life is being built where there are no parasites that feed on other people's blood. In many countries like our own, workers should have such rights. The doctrine of Marx and Lenin cannot be a doctrine of one country. This is the teaching for all workers of the world.

In Europe, this teaching helped the socialist countries: In the American subcontinent this teaching helped the people of Cuba, where socialism is being built under the shadow of imperialists of America. In Asia this teaching helped the people of Vietnam to defeat the American warmongers. At the present moment the people of this country are on their way to a socialist society.

In African countries this teaching has been accepted in Ethiopia, Benin and in the Congo. In southern Africa this teaching is followed in Angola and Mozambique, on the very borders with South African racists. Who are those who criticize us as following the teachings of other countries. They are the raw racists.

The so-called Western civilization is the very same one which deprived the people of South Africa of all their human rights. It is the same which makes these people work hard for no reward. It is what has created the racist regime protected by Western countries.

The leaders of South Africa fear us, the South African communists. At all times we are on the side of the oppressed. We support the wishes of the oppressed. They fear us because we speak for the people of a future South Africa where there will be no parasites, where the whites will not enjoy privileged status. They fear us, South African communists, because we defend the rights of the workers who are an important element in overthrowing the racist regime. They fear us because from our inception our organization was opposed to racial discrimination. In our organization one will find all the races that are found in South Africa--Africans, Indians, coloreds and whites who are opposed to race discrimination.

As we observe 60 years of the SACP we remember that our organization was the first in the African Continent to state that if people are to be equal then let us have a socialist form of government. To accomplish all these it is important to strengthen the liberation movement, the organization that is supported by communists.

Historically we were the first who pointed out that there should be a black government. This slogan came about as long ago as 1930--it said the power of government should be given to the oppressed.

In all the 60 years the SACP has achieved great strides in promoting consciousness in our country. This organization made great strides when trade unions were formed, during the anti-pass campaigns, the defiance campaign, the people's congress, the mine worker's union, and when Umkonto We Sizwe was formed. In all these, our party performed admirable work.

"Today, in the words of our Central Committee statement the SACP is a vital part of the liberation forces headed by the African National Congress." [passage indistinct]

We are of the opinion that the overthrow of the white government is part of the struggle to set up the government of workers and peasants. What is important is that this must be done by workers because they will ultimately lead the liberation struggle.

In the 60 years since the founding of the SACP the liberation movement in our country has entered another phase. The white rulers are trying to hold power in their hands by employing two methods. On the one hand they want to use force and on the other hand they want to throttle independent countries in southern Africa economically. They would like to bring about meaningless change in the sphere of race discrimination. This change is to strengthen the power of racists. The black citizens of South Africa are treated like sojourners in their country. Eighty-seven percent of the land is out of reach of the black people. They have been denied all human rights. The homelands are given to stooges so that oppression may continue. Our people will not be bluffed by meaningless change. The racists, when confronted by our people, face problems.

The slogans of the power of government to the oppressed and that racists governments must be overthrown are understood everywhere. These slogans are heard even in the campaigns of the liberation movements. We are prepared to sacrifice our lives to gain our freedom. We invite all organizations to join the movement led by the congress.

We invite all our people to work together until we get the government pledged to equality; a government of all the oppressed people and not of parasites; when there will be no people who are greater than others--a community of workers.

Long live the unity of the workers.

Jubilee Activities

LD312130 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] London, 31 Jul, TASS--The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are a reliable bulwark of the struggle of all peoples for [word indistinct], freedom and national independence, said chairman of the South African Communist Party Yusuf Dadoo, speaking here at a celebration meeting on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the party.

General Secretary of the South African Communist Party Moses Mabhida expressed complete solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in defence of the gains of the April revolution. We condemn interference of imperialist forces in Afghanistan's internal affairs, he said. Our party completely supports the USSR that has rendered timely assistance to the friendly Afghan people.

President of the African National Congress of South Africa Oliver Tambo condemned the aggression of the racist Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. He suggested to convene an extraordinary meeting of member countries of the Organization of African Unity to take resolute measures against the Republic of South Africa and to achieve withdrawal of the racist army from Angola and Namibia. He said the United States operates as an ally of the Republic of South Africa in the subversive activity against independent Africa.

The meeting unanimously approved the joint resolution of the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress and the Communist Parties of Great Britain and Ireland which condemns gross aggression of the Republic of South Africa against the people and Government of Angola. The resolution demands immediate withdrawal of all armed units of the racists from the territory of that independent African country.

The resolution stresses that the Pretoria regime would not dare stage an aggression against Angola if it were not for the all-round backing by the United States that increased considerably when the Reagan administration came into office.

PRAVDA CITES CASTRO CLAIM OF U.S. GERM WARFARE

PM311007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fidel Castro Speech"]

[Text] Havana, 27 Jul--The Cuban people are fully resolved to continue building a socialist society, to develop the national economy and strengthen the homeland's defense capability despite U.S. imperialism's constant hostile intrigues against Cuba, said Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers. He was speaking at a mass rally in the city of Las Tunas marking the national Uprising Day--the 28th anniversary of the heroic storming of the Moncada Barracks.

F. Castro resolutely condemned the aggressive foreign policy course of the U.S. administration and the U.S. subversive actions against Cuba. Throughout our country's postrevolutionary history, he said, Washington has constantly tried to obstruct the building of socialism in Cuba. U.S. imperialism's sinister plans are very familiar to us. Economic blockade and sabotage, the organization of terrorist acts and attempts on the lives of Cuban leaders and attempts to damage our agriculture and destroy harvests of sugarcane, tobacco and other crops are certainly no inventions of ours. These hostile actions were given widespread publicity and even the U.S. Senate was forced to admit the existence of such plans.

Imperialism's hostile anti-Cuban actions continue today, F. Castro continued. Only recently in the Province of Matanzas a group of saboteurs who had come from the U.S. territory was arrested. Their mission was to organize attempts on the lives of Cuban leaders during the present celebrations in Las Tunas. Along with other groups of counterrevolutionaries, who were expected to land later, they were also to perpetrate a number of acts of sabotage whose purpose was to undermine the national economy. Amazingly, the U.S. administration has so far said nothing about this. It remains silent, moreover, regarding the boastful statements by representatives of Miami-based Cuban counterrevolutionary organizations about preparing new attempts on the lives of Cuban party and government leaders.

Official Washington is continuing the policy of economic blockade against our country and is doing its best to prevent us from getting credits from West European and other countries. At the same time, there are plans for provocative military maneuvers off the Cuban coast and a landing on illegally occupied Cuban territory at Guantanamo. Considering all this and knowing the cynicism and dirty methods employed by the CIA against our country, we have every reason to suppose that biological weapons are being used against us.

F. Castro mentioned the unusual outbreaks in the last 2 years of dangerous sugarcane and tobacco diseases, and also the epidemic of African swine fever which has killed many hogs. At the moment, he said, there is an epidemic of dengue in Cuba (Dengue is a dangerous fever carried by mosquitoes. It is accompanied by high temperature and bleeding from mouth and ears.) Over 270,000 cases have been recorded in the last 7 weeks. More than 100 people have died--most of them children. It is well known that since World War II the United States has been intensively developing chemical, biological and bacteriological weapons. We know of the barbaric use of these weapons in Vietnam and certain other countries. In October 1980 the paper GRANMA reported on the Pentagon's criminal plans to use these types of weapons against the Soviet Union and Cuba. The U.S. administration, F. Castro said, must be clearly and fully aware of the danger of adventures using bacteriological weapons. We also demand that the U.S. authorities consider the possible consequences of the CIA's new plans to organize terrorist acts against Cuba.

Dwelling on the country's economic development, F. Castro stressed in particular that the 6 months of the 1st year of the current 5-year plan have seen the highest indicators since the revolution. The harvesting and refining of the sugarcane harvest were efficient and very well organized. The plan for planting the cane and cultivating the plantations was exceeded. Labor productivity at industrial enterprises increased by 12 percent compared with the same period last year. Industrial output increased by 14 percent and nickel concentrate production increased by nearly 5 percent. There was a considerable increase in contruction and excellent results were achieved by agricultural and transportation workers. All over the country there continues intensive construction of schools, hospitals, housing and industrial enterprises. They include the country's first nulcear power station, which is being constructed with Soviet assistance. Thus, F. Castro noted, it can be said that the results of the first 6 months fully accord with the tasks of the all-round development of the economy and of raising the country's level of defense capability determined by the Second PCC Congress. More than half a million Cubans have voluntarily joined Territorial People's Militia formations and have undergone the requisite training. We are fully determined to work for the good of the people and to defend the gains of the revolution, the Cuban leader said in conclusion.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH MEXICAN DELEGATION 30 JUL

LD311000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received in the Kremlin a delegation from the National Congress of Mexico, led by [name indistinct] secretary of the Committee on State Management and Constitution of the Chamber of Deputies.

Comrade Kuznetsov spoke about the achievements of the working people of the Soviet Union in communist construction, the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state, which was confirmed once again at the 26th CPSU Congress. He noted the great significance of the Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World, adopted at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which demonstrated yet again the resolution of the Soviet Union to follow the path of peace and progress.

[Name indistinct] stated that Mexico shares the point of view of the Soviet Union on the necessity of searching for ways to normalize the international situation, and that it supports the peaceful Soviet initiatives, which are directed toward attaining those aims. He noted particularly the importance of the call--expressed in the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet--for parliaments to become the instrument in the cause of strengthening world peace.

COLOMBIAN COMMUNISTS' DEMAND FOR RIGHTS REPORTED

LD312351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party Central Committee, Gilberto Viera, has demanded that the authorities grant guarantees for all normal party acvities, including the right to participate in elections. In the message sent to the minister of the interior, it is noted that this demand has arisen because of the growing anxiety of communists and the whole democratic public of the country caused by the campaign of persecution and slander against the party which has been unleashed by certain military circles in Colombia.

KIRILENKO, TIKHONOV ATTEND MOSCOW RAILWAYS EVENT

LD311956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Development of the material and technical base of railway transportation in the 11th 5-Year Plan and improvement of the organization of labor will provide the possibility of more completely satisfying the demands of the national economy and the population for transportation. This was discussed at a solemn meeting devoted to Railwaymens Day. It took place on 31 July in Moscow. In the Presidium were Comrades Kirilenko, Tikhonov, leaders of ministries and departments, frontrankers in production and representatives of the capital's public. Pavlovskiy, the minister of railways, read a report.

PUBLIC MUST COOPERATE IN WAR AGAINST HOOLIGANISM

LD011531 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Talk by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Yudin, prosecutor in a department of the USSR Procuratorate and Senior Judicial Counsel, entitled "The Struggle Against Hooliganism Is the Concern of Each and Every One of Us"]

[Text] Antisocial behavior is becoming more and more intolerable in a developed socialist society. This applies particularly to hooliganism which offends the honor and dignity of Soviet citizens. Our country's working people are rightly demanding that hooligans and rowdies be brought strictly to task for their actions.

In view of the numerous wishes of citizens and proposals made by public orginzations about the need to intensify the struggle against hooliganism, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has made amendments and additions to its decree of 26 July 1966 about increasing the penalties for hooliganism. A new edition of this decree has been endorsed. The degree has now been brought into conformity with the existing basis of administrative offenses legislation [zakoodatelstvo ob administrativnykh pravonarusheniyakh] in the USSR as a whole and the individual union republics.

We at the Procuratorate and other bodies receive quite a few letters, angry letters, calling for immediate measures to be taken against hooliganism. The authors of these letters resolutely expose the negative features that are still encountered in our affairs. But one is struck by the pleading nature of many of these letters: Help us, jail them, take them away. But why should not such a citizen stay the hand of a hooligan himself, reprove a drunkard and tell an adolescent that he is not behaving himself properly?

Unquestionably the law enforcement agencies--the militia, the prosecutor's office and the courts--play the main role in the struggle against these repulsive manifestations. But it would be a mistake to think that their efforts alone are enough to eliminate hooliganism. Substantial successes can only be secured in this area if the public cooperates. A passive attitude in this struggle plays into the hands of hooligans and rowdies, panders to them and encourages them to indulge in further exploits.

The following example is typical in this respect. In the middle of the night (Inken), a Sverdlovsk resident began hitting the radiators and pipes of the central heating system with a hammer. You can imagine how the neighbors felt. Try getting to sleep with that kind of noise going on in the background. But they put up with it and cowardly kept quiet, fearing to take the hooligan in hand. How could we do otherwise, they said; after all, he has such a temper. God forbid that one should get involved with him. In this way they endured it for quite a few days until members of the volunteers militia intervened.

We know that the guilt of offenders has to be proved. The testimony of eyewitnesses and neighbors carries the most weight in such proof. This applies particularly to cases involving hooliganism in blocks of flats.

It is sometimes very difficult to obtain such testimony. Neighbors who have witnessed a crime sometimes stubbornly refuse to help in the investigation. This is either because of a misplaced sense of solidarity, or fear of reprisal, or reluctance to get involved.

Sometimes a witness will give evidence, but the next day, having succumbed to the persuasion of the rowdy who has sobered up or his relatives, he will go to the police and say that he has no complaint to make against anybody and wishes to withdraw his statement. Having got off with a small fright, the hooligan soon resumes his activities terrorizing his family and neighbors, forcing them to ask for protection again.

The struggle against hooliganism as well as against other crimes is conducted in the interests of society as a whole. That is why it is the duty of everybody to take part in it. Those who think that a hooligan who lifts his hand against somebody is strong and invulnerable, that it is best not to get involved with such a person, are making a big mistake. Experience shows that most hooligans are weak-willed, hysterical and cowardly. A hooligan is brave only so long as he is sure of getting away with it, so long as he meets no resistance. Moreover, one should not forget that the law is always on the side of citizens who actively suppress criminal behavior.

In accordance with the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium about increasing the penalties for hooliganism, action taken by citizens to put a stop to criminal behavior and to detain the criminal is lawful. It will not lead to a criminal or other prosecution even if the action results in harm being done to the criminal.

I would like to conclude my talk with some very pertinent words by Vladimir Mayakovskiy [1893-1930 Russian poet]. Resolution and discipline are the tools of peoples vigilantes. If you take a hooligan by the collar, he will crumple and (?collapse).

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PM301047 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpts] TASS--A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held on 24 July to discuss the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development and the RSFSR state budget for the first 6 months of 1981.

The session was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

EDUCATION MINISTER PROKOFYEV VISITS MOLDAVIA

PM211128 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 1

[ATEM report: "Visit to Moldavia"]

[Text] M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, has spent 3 days in Moldavia.

He had a talk with S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the republic council of ministers, and took part in a republican conference of general education school directors in Kishinev.

During his visit in the republic the minister visited the teachers' advanced training institute and schools in Tiraspol City and Slobodzeyskiy Rayon. He also toured the Moldavian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements and the sights of Kishinev and visited the Pamyat Ilicha interkolkhoz orchard.

On 4 July M.A. Prokofyev left for Moscow.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 29-30 JUL

LD310402 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29-30 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 July

Harvesting of winter grain crops was started today in Kostromskaya Oblast by the direct combining method. The first threshing yields show that at many farms a good harvest has been grown amounting to 20-22 quintals of grain per hectare. Harvesting of grain crops has entered the final stage in Kirovogradskaya Oblast. Four hundred and fifty thousand tons of grain of the new harvest have been delivered at the procurement centers. (0400 GMT)

Farms in all oblasts of the Ukraine are selling grain to the state. So far 3.5 million tons of grain have been delivered. (0700 GMT)

Grain harvest has ended in Ipatovoskiy Rayon. The sale of grain to the state is aimed to exceed the official target. (1300 GMT)

Grain crops occupy over 4 million hectares in the Saratovskaya Oblast. Winter crops occupy over 700,000 hectares of this total. Experience over the years indicates that winter rye and wheat provide the best yields, particularly if they are sown on land that has been lying fallow. Threshing of winter crops is now in full swing. (1800 GMT)

The second million tons of grain has arrived at the state granaries from the farms of the Kuban. This is mainly strong and valuable wheat. (2300 GMT)

30 July

On the country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes, grasses have been cut over an area exceeding 58 million hectares, which is 5.2 million more than at the same time last year. As before, the main attention is devoted to hay procurements. The dry weather facilitates this, as does the application of new, progressive technology. A total of nearly 44 million tons of hay has been laid in the country, which is 57 percent of the task. Last year considerably less was laid in. The hay-cutting brigades of farms in the Ukraine and Lithuania have worked best of all. The best quality hay has been laid in Belorussia, Leningradskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are trying to put as much hay as possible into bales and protect it from the bad weather. Much of this fodder is being stored using the active ventilation method. Mass laying in of silage has begun. Over 9 million tons has been laid in throughout the country, more than at this time last year. In order to improve the quality of the silage, it is being enriched with carbomide, and stacked with chemical preservatives. Units are working round the clock laying in vitaminous grass meal in the Krasnodarskiy Kray, Stavropolskiy Kray, Uzbekistan, and many oblasts of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. Almost 4 million tons of this valuable fodder has been produced in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is half of the planned task. Last year by this time 250,000 tons less had been laid in. (0100 GMT)

Three more rayons in Stavropolskiy are selling above-plan grain. About half the farms in the kray have now exceeded the annual plan for sale of wheat and barley. (0900 GMT)

PROBLEMS SEEN IN RATE OF FODDER HARVESTING

PM301419 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Animal expert M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Fodder--Livestock Raising's Sustenance"]

[Excerpts] The decisive fodder procurement period is approaching. The USSR Central Statistical Administratiin [CSA] reports that 51.6 million hectares of natural and sown grasses have been cut.

Some 37.6 million tons of hay and 39.3 million tons of haylage have been recorded as received, 17.7 million tons of silage material have been laid in and around 7 million tons of silage have been obtained. Some 3.4 million tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder have been produced.

Here are the latest figures prepared by the USSR CSA. In the week from 13 through 20 July 7,508,000 hectares of natural and sown grasses were cut, including 6,429,000 for hay and haylage. This is respectively 1,422,000 and 1,266,000 less than in the previous week. During this period procurements of hay dropped by 1,795,000 tons, haylage by 433,000 tons and artificially dehydrated fodder by 30,000 tons. This is an alarming trend, particularly when you consider that in the previous week indicators were also lower than in the 7 days prior to that. In fact the hay procurement target has been fulfilled by only 56 percent, the haylage target by 60 percent and the artificially dehydrated fodder target by 43 percent.

Farmers in the Kuban spotted the danger in time. The grain harvest is gathering speed daily in the kray but the farmers summoned up the effort and the resources to impart new impetus to the accumulation of forage. The second shock month of fodder procurement began on 16 July. By 20 July farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray had carried out the first grass cutting on 484,000 hectares. This is 42,000 hectares more than by the same date last year. Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. In a number of places the passion of the fodder struggle has clearly waned, and by no means in all cases is this due to the fact that the machine operators are very busy or other urgent work is getting underway.

Grass cutting is proceeding at a considerably higher rate than last year. This appears to have given rise to complacency. Although 50 percent more hay has been laid in than by the same time last year this is due not so much to the high rate of grass cutting this year as to the extremely small procurements in the past.

Intolerable attitudes toward the organization of very important work can be encountered in many areas. The haymaking rate is lower than last year in Georgia, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia. The fodder procurement rate has dropped in some Uzbek oblasts. Farmers in Tadzhikistan's Dzhilikulskiy Rayon have already reached the annual target for coarse fodder procurement and by the end of the season they intend to double the quantity. However, in the republic as a whole the hay procurement plan has been fulfilled by only 50 percent. The first cut has been carried out on only 40 percent of the area of natural and sown grasses in the Karelskaya ASSR, 30 percent in the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR and 18 percent in Astrakhanskaya Oblast.

The serious delay in haymaking in a number of parts of Siberia and the Far East is particularly alarming. Weather conditions there are not as good as they might be and not everywhere has the grass turned out well. This makes it all the more important to bring in all the fodder quickly. The best organized fodder procurement area of the East Siberia Region is Krasnoyarskiy Kray, where 54 percent of the area has been cut for haylage and hay and 20 and 39 percent of these types of fodder have been laid in. This is exactly twice as much as farmers in Irkutskaya Oblast have cut. They have procured only 11 percent of the planned hay and 18 percent of the haylage. And they did not plan much at all--only 17.6 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock.

Farmers in Primorskiy Kray have just finished a "shock month of fodder procurement." The results are disquieting for in not one type of fodder were the month's targets fulfilled. Only one-fifth of the grass was cut for hay and haylage. In a number of areas of the kray there is a real danger of the fodder procurement plan not being fulfilled. Yet there are some examples of skillful work organization. When prolonged rain hampered the laying in of hay the leading farms switched to laying in silage and took advantage of the brief clear periods to lay in haylage. Farmers in Kavalerovskiy Rayon, for example, managed to lay in 5,000 tons of haylage while those in Spasskiy and Chernigovskiy Rayons overfulfilled the target for laying in haylage and silage. Unfortunately, the kray shows far more examples of farms which have lost valuable time. The haylage procurement situation is worrying. By 20 July 10 percent less had been procured in the country as a whole than by the same time last year.

The lag is particularly bad in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Turkmenia and in Novgorodskaya, Ryazanskaya, Penzenskaya and some other RSFSR oblasts. This is an unwarranted trend. The haylage method allows grass to be procured at the stage of growth when it contains the maximum nutrients and it means that a considerable larger volume of nutrients is harvested and the fodder quality i higher. But the rules for laying grass for haylage have to be observed. They are not complex: The grass has to be rapidly dried to a moisture content of 55-60 percent and chopped into pieces no longer than 1.5 cm, quickly stored away, carefully tamped down and completely sealed off from the air. It is time for the second and third cuts of grass in many parts of the country. The grass must be used to ensure the fulfillment of the haylage procurement plan.

The mass silage making period will soon be upon us. If it has not been done already farms must very quickly make the silage storage facilities and equipment ready and lay in chemical preservatives and additives containing nitrogen,-this is an important task for farm leaders and specialists.

MID-JULY WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

PM301518 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist T. Bogdanova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the USSR's European territory the second 10-day period of July was mainly hot. Some days the temperature reached 30-32 degrees; 34-36 degrees in the North Caucasus and lower Volga area and 38 in places. It was somewhat cooler in the North-West Region, the Baltic area and western Ukraine. There was rain nearly everywhere.

The winter grain harvest began in western oblasts of the Ukraine, southern parts of Belorussia, northern oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region and some southern parts of the Volga-Vyatka Region and middle Volga Region. The line marking the limit of waxy ripeness in winter grain crops runs through Riga, Novgorod, Kostroma, Kirov and Perm. North of this line winter grain crops are in the milky ripeness stage. Early spring grain crops have ripened in the eastern half of the Ukraine, the extreme south of the Central Chernozem Region, southern Volgogradskaya Oblast and southern Rostovskaya Oblast. In most places early spring grain crops are 10-15 days ahead of the average development rate.

In the zone where corn is cultivated for grain the plants are in the panicle-heading phase while in central and eastern parts of the Ukraine and parts of the North Caucasus panicles and cobs started flowering in the second half of the period. This year corn is 5-7 days ahead of the normal development rate. Buckwheat is flowering and its seeds are forming. Root growth continues in sugar beet. In most beet-growing areas the spaces between the rows are filling up. Sunflowers are flowering in zones of industrial cultivation. The hot weather in most areas accelerated the development of fruit crops. Sour cherries and currants have ripened 1-1.5 weeks earlier than usual nearly everywhere (except the northern half of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and the northern Baltic area), and early varieties of apples, pears and plums have ripened in the Central Chernozem Region, the Ukraine, Moldavia and the Caucasus.

In farming regions of West Siberia and in most Kazakh oblasts the weather was warm, becoming hot at the end of the period, which is usual for the time of year. There was a good amount of rain in most parts of West Siberia, north and northeast Kazakhstan and parts of western and central oblasts of Kazakhstan. Spring wheat has begun to flower, barley and oats have eared and the grain is swelling in eastern parts and also in Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts. Early-sown crops have ripened in Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts. Grain has begun to swell in spring wheat in southern Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Grain is swelling in early spring grain crops in the Far East. In the Central Asian republics the weather was very hot in the first half of the 10-day period. The temperature fell in the second half and it was only moderately hot by the end of the period. Over most of Central Asia and in south Kazakhstan cotton boll formation and growth continued. Cotton has begun to flower throughout Azerbaijan.

ALIYEV SPEAKS TO AKTIV ON VITICULTURE, AGRICULTURE

PM301220 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Increasing the Intensity of the Struggle for a Record Grape Harvest"]

[Excerpts] In Agdam and Akhsu on 10 and 11 July, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee held zonal conferences of the party-economic aktiv of the wine-growing and some other rayons, where there was a discussion of measures for stepping up work in viticulture and other agricultural sectors in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by those assembled when he addressed the conferences.

During the week, he said, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has conducted four zonal conferences on agricultural questions. Of their results we can note with satisfaction that these events were timely and useful and will undoubtedly play an important role in further intensifying agricultural work in the republic. They reaffirmed that rural workers have done much work in past months. In general, things are going well in our agriculture and the necessary preconditions have been created for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the 11th 5-Year Plan's first year. At the same time, during the discussion some unresolved issues were raised and shortcomings were revealed which must be eliminated as soon as possible in order to reach record heights in all agricultural production spheres.

During the zonal conferences, members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, minister and other leading workers visited many rayons and farms where they familiarized themselves with the state of work locally. From the reports by leaders of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and by ordinary workers we have become better aware of the situation in the fields and on livestock units and in the plans outlined by them for the short and long-term future.

In short, the holding of the zonal conferences has benefited everyone. The main task now is to ensure the practical fulfillment of the set tasks locally and their unconditional implementation. For this it is necessary to launch even more intensive work and to improve it steadily in all areas of production. It is necessary to organize a discussion on the conferences' results among primary party organizations and farm collectives and to convey the recommendations and instructions thus drawn up to every worker. For these aims, broad use should be made of reports on the zonal conferences published in the press, too.

After then noting Azerbaijan's economic successes in the first 6 months, Comrade Aliyev stressed the importance of consolidating the results achieved, of creating preconditions on that basis for even more shock labor and, thus, for implementing honorably the great and responsible tasks facing the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan's first year.

Summer, he said, is a time for specially intensive efforts in the country's cornfields. It has turned out hot but this is only to the good since it helps to overcome the backlog in developing the cotton plants, creates the necessary conditions for a successful grain harvest and ensures the ripening of a good crop in the vineyards. Of course, it is not easy to work in scorching heat. However, our rural workers, strengthened and tempered in the seventies, have learned how to organize their work correctly and to strive for success in both good and unfavorable weather. There is no doubt that this year, too, arable farmers and stockmen will work with undiminished enthusiasm and a sense of responsibility will hearten the country with shining new achievements.

It is a task of paramount importance for rural workers at present to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for grain production and procurement. It is hard to overestimate the significance of increasing grain production in strengthening the country's economy and in further raising Soviet people's living standards.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has spoken of this more than once in his speeches, setting crucial new tasks before this leading agricultural sector's workers in the 26th CPSU Congress report. It is our duty to the motherland and the party to steadily increase the production and sale to the state of grain crops in Azerbaijan.

This year we have pledged to produce 1.2 million tons of grain. The task is not easy, taking into account that the sown area of cereals has declined in comparison with last year. But we have been convinced again of the reality of our goal during the present conferences and both the reports made by comrades and our familiarization with the stat of affairs locally are evidence that there is every possibility of successfully achieving this.

The full ripening of grain crops has now been achieved everywhere and it is simply not permissible to leave them uncut even for a short time. There must be a maximum stepping up of work in the grainfields and a striving to increase harvesting rates and grain threshing by every means. The rayons have definitive schedules for concluding the harvesting which must be strictly observed. Any delays will be regarded as a violation of discipline, which suits nobody.

Precise deadlines have also been laid down for fulfilling grain procurement plans and for laying in the seed stocks. Unfortunately, the sale of grain to the state is proceeding slowly to date. Some 60 percent of the harvest has already been gathered but the procurement plan is less than 50 percent fulfilled. Some comrades attribute this to a shortage of transportation facilities and other factors. But it is well known that if matters are approached with the due earnestness it is possible to overcome any difficulties and it is in precisely this way that we should treat grain procurement. There must be strict control of the quality of the grain handed over to the state and an effort to improve it steadily.

Increasing the productivity of the cornfields is an important reserve for increasing grain production. Speaking of this, Comrade Aliyev drew attention to the need to step up care of corn plantations and to carry out the appropriate agrotechnical measures promptly. From the area where corn is planted by the progressive industrial method we have every opportunity of getting at least 100 quintals of grain per hectare, Belokanskiy Rayon's experience is evidence of this.

According to preliminary figures it was thought that we could produce 37,000 tons of corn grain this year. However, the leaders of a number of rayons who addressed the conferences have reported new and increased pledges which make it possible to hope for an even higher harvest. The party Central Committee's Agricultural Department should clarify the situation in this sphere and in other regions in order to determine precisely a specific target in the struggle for corn grain production.

During the period of harvesting, threshing and handing over grain to the state, all measures should be taken to protect the harvest and prevent squandering or misappropriation of it. Every ton, every pood and every kilogram of grain is of very great significance. The successful implementation of the tasks in the grain growing sphere will undoubtedly be promoted by the efficient and rational use and correct deployment of machinery and the efficient and uninterrupted work of all combine harvesters. There should be greater attention to machine operators' working and everyday living conditions and socialist competition among them should be launched on an even wider scale, making active use of moral and material incentives to achieve the highest possible labor productivity.

In keeping with the requirements of agrotechnics, the plows are to follow directly in the fields which have been left by the combine harvesters and cleared of chaff. Prompt and good-quality plowing is the guarantee of a good future harvest. The struggle for which must be waged now. Unfortunately, not all farms adhere to this rule strictly and have not organized work skillfully. Agdamskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz, where in one section we saw intensive grain harvesting and in the neighboring one high-quality plowing with the aid of double-depth plows, serves as an example of a genuinely earnest attitude to grain farming.

It is no coincidence that, year after year, this farm produces high grain harvests or that in the present harvest period it is planned to gather an average of 75 quintals. All the republic's grain farming collectives must equip themselves with advanced work methods.

It is well known that, as a result of a change of attitude toward grain farming, many rayons are already getting 40-45 quintals of cereals per hectare each and that the Agdamskiy Rayon's grain growers now intend to take this result up to 48 quintals. By broadly disseminating this experience in other zones and using it efficiently, we will be able next year to increase the republic's average grain crop yield to at least 30 quintals per hectare. To this end it is necessary now to concern ourselves with both establishing stocks of high-quality seeds and with preparing the soil.

In a word, while steadily stepping up the pace of the harvest and struggling to increase the grain yield this season, we must also keep constantly within our field of vision measures to ensure a good harvest in the second year of the 5-year period. This is the task of the day and all efforts must be directed toward solving it.

Viticulture, Comrade Aliyev continued, has become one of the main sectors of the republic's agriculture. In recent years, the workers of Azerbaijan's emerald [grape] plantations have achieved great successes and our republic has been transformed into the country's largest supplier of amber grapes. Procurement volumes are increasing steadily and the quality of the fruit and the wines produced from it is improving.

The achievements are a cause of joy but at the same time they make it incumbent to work even more intensively and to solve the increased tasks in further developing the sector. They stem from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures on the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Wine-Making in the Azerbaijan SSR," which was adopted on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative in February 1979. This document is a long-term program for developing the republic's agriculture to the year 2000.

Last fall and this spring we carried out a number of measures to ensure a high grape harvest in the 11th 5-Year Plan's first year. The wine-growing regions' leaders and State Committee Chairman Comrade Rzayev, addressing the conferences, spoke optimistically of the state of affairs in the sector. The new, increased pledges which we have heard about here make us glad too. For example, Dzhalilabad's wine-growers have decided to sell the state 220,000 tons of grapes and Shemakha's have decided to sell 180,000 tons. The targets of other rayons are high, too. On the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's behalf I would like to thank our illustrious viticulturalists for their patriotic initiatives and to express the confidence that their good example will be followed by others and that the republic will again cheer the motherland with a record harvest of sun-ripened fruit.

It should be noted that Azerbaijan's viticulturalists have encountered a number of difficulties this year. The vine flowering period--the most crucial stage of its development--was accompanied by prolonged rain which not only complicated the situation considerably but in some places destroyed people's work. Our illustrious viticulturalists who protected the harvest by selfless efforts deserve kind words all the more. The successful overcoming of the difficulties which emerged is evidence of the vineyard workers' increased skill and the high responsibility for the common cause shown by the party, soviet and economic leaders of the wine-growing regions and farms and the experts of the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine-Making. We are well aware that, when it was pouring with rain, many of them did not leave the vineyards either day or night and saved the harvest. We greatly appreciate that.

But now that the unforeseen complications are over, under no circumstances must there be any show of complacency but quite the reverse--even higher vigilance and intensive work are required, since the vineyards could still be threatened by the development of disease or agricultural pests capable of destroying part of the crop. It is a question of intensifying the treatment of the vine, organizing interrow cultivation, foliage [selenyy] operations and other agrotechnical measures.

I would remind you that only their skillful, prompt and qualitative implementation will achieve the necessary effect and make it possible to build up an abundant harvest. It is important to determine exactly the methods and deadlines for the forthcoming irrigation. In short, viticulturalists and experts must now mobilize all their forces, knowledge and experience so that matters in the sector proceed even better. Only such an attitude can ensure ultimate success.

Viticulture requires an attentive attitude, hard work and professional skills. We can assert with confidence that the standard of vine cultivation has risen on all the republic's specialized farms recently. But quite a few errors and miscalculations are still being permitted and substantial discrepancies can be observed in the indicators of a number of collectives which can be explained by different levels in cadres' skill and in implementing the rules of agrotechnics. The experience of leading farms should be disseminated on a wide scale and those lagging behind should be brought up to the results of the best.

In taking care of a rich crop, we must not lose sight of ensuring the quality of produce, which is one of the sector's most important problems. For its successful solution it is necessary to ensure the buildup of a high sugar content in the grapes. Last year grape sugar content on average in the republic was increased to 17 percent, which is a good indicator. This season it should be increased and brought up to 18 percent at least. Once again I stress that grape sugar is being accumulated right now--and experts must bear this in mind and carry out the appropriate measures.

This year we must procure a considerable quantity of eating grapes. We should already be determining the areas where this type of grape will be harvested, increasing attention to it and working earnestly at questions of ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan. As always, some of the grapes will be sent to Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the country. This is our obligation of honor and we must cope with it honorably and exceed the target for deliveries to the all-union stock.

It is of great importance to prepare for the harvest and for the processing of the grapes in good time. The task is to strive to gather and process the whole of the cultivated harvest within the set deadlines. It is necessary to bring substantial capacities into full readiness, to complete the building of and to commission new enterprises and to take care that all reception centers are prepared for the harvest work. The prompt reception and the quality of the future produce greatly depend on this.

Undoubtedly all efforts and attention must be directed toward producing a record amount of Azerbaijan grapes in the first year of the 5-year plan, but in addition to this care should also be taken over the coming years' harvest. Here the viticultural farms are faced with performing work on a broad front: promptly training the vines on the espaliers, preparing high quality planting material and accelerating the planting. It must be stated with regret that the plans for all these types of work are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily to date. The situation must be corrected and all shortcomings eliminated in the shortest possible time.

Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that the comprehensive discussion at the upcoming conferences of questions connected with the further development of viticulture in the republic and that this advice and recommendations will help to step up work on the plantations and contribute to every possible activation of the struggle for a big Azerbaijan grape harvest in the launch year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

He went on to dwell on the tasks which working people in other sectors of arable farming and livestock raising have to resolve in the coming period. The republic's vegetable growers will have to work considerably harder than before in order to produce and sell to the state more truck garden produce than last year.

At the zonal conference in Salyany we listened to representatives of the southern zone and now the leaders of the northern vegetable-growing rayons--Klhachmasskiy, Kusarskiy, Divichinskiy and Kubinskiy--where great potential for increasing vegetable production also exists, have reported on their pledges. Of course, this will require considerable effort, particularly regarding tending plantations, organizing harvesting work and preventing losses. The quality of the vegetables that are sent to the tables of the residents of Moscow, Leningrad, Baku and other cities of our republic and the country, as well as for processing, is also being brought to the fore. Other rayons, where vegetable growing is not the principal sector of the economy, also possess considerable reserves.

A strained situation has taken shape in fruit growing and the bad weather has caused some damage to orchards. However, we must not dramatize what has happened but, on the contrary, think up and implement addition measures in order to harvest the greatest quantity of fruit. Fruit growers are undoubtedly faced with redoubling and tripling their efforts to tend orchards and with securing the maximum yield from every tree. Particularly great work on tending fruit orchards should be carried out in Kubinskiy, Kusarskiy and Khachmasskiy Rayons, which have suffered as a result of heavy downpours. Farms in the Sheki-Zakataly zone, where, according to the speakers, a good harvest has been grown, are expected to make a weighty contribution to the republic's successful fulfillment of the plan. The private plots of rural inhabitants are a great help in increasing procurements of fruit, as well as vegetables. Their rational utilization, the organization of purchases of surplus fruit and vegetable output from the public and the strengthening of ties between procurement organizations and rayon and farm leaders are the main direction in the work of the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz. In the very near future the appropriate departments of the republic Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers must specify once again the volume of fruit that has to be procured, proceeding from the potential of citizens' private plots, and on this basis draw up a new plan for the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz.

According to available reports, a good harvest of potatoes, of which we can also procure more than last season, has been grown in many rayons in both the public and the private sector. Tobacco growing is bringing in farms, kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers a big income. The cultivation of this crop demands great skill and it is necessary at each stage of its cultivation to ensure good quality of work in order to secure high yields and sell the state as much of this product as possible.

In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent speeches, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the need to considerably strengthen the fodder base and achieve on this basis a sharp increase in output of livestock products. Our paramount duty is to ensure the unconditional implementation of this party demand. Comrade Aliyev noted that in the first 6 months more livestock products were produced and procured in the republic than in the same period last year and he spoke with satisfaction of the high pledges among livestock farm workers which rayon leaders have reported from conference platforms.

We are sure, he said, that livestock raisers will be true to their word and will keep it with honor. Of course, for this there is much work still to be done. The experience of the best farms and leading rayons, which must be actively circulated in the republic, will be a good help in solving the problem. The skill of the leading masters in tending livestock and feeding animals correctly and well must be imitated. Work to increase the cattle, sheep and goat herds needs further improvement. Obtaining 100 calves from every 100 cows and as many lambs from every 100 ewes is a realistic task and it can be resolved on every farm by strictly observing veterinary requirements and implementing other necessary measures.

All those who spoke gave assurances that the task set by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to provide every animal with 28-30 quintals of fodder units will be fulfilled. Proceeding from this requirement, it is necessary to procure particular amounts of coarse and succulent fodder at local level taking account of existing needs. It is necessary everywhere to intensify the introduction of progressive methods of fodder procurement and of feeding it to animals.

Speaking further about the problems of raising the efficiency of agricultural production, Comrade Aliyev especially stressed the need to reduce the prime cost of products and to increase the profitability of all sectors of arable and livestock farming.

To further boost agricultural production, he continued, it is necessary to improve ideological work in the countryside to the utmost. The republic newspapers published an Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on intensifying agitation and propaganda work in the period of harvesting agricultural crops. It is the duty of raykoms, primary party organizations and all ideological workers to study thoroughly and comprehensively this document which reflects the most important demands of the party and to ensure the successful implementation of the tasks it sets.

The editors of rayon newspapers are attending our conferences. The collectives led by them and all the republic's mass media organs are expected in this intensive period of agricultural work to considerably step up their activity. We would like the press, the television and the radio to promote the further development of socialist competition among field and livestock farm workers, to resolutely expose shortcomings and outline concrete ways of eliminating them. They must widely disseminate advanced experience and be genuine organizers of the struggle of the whole people to implement the party's plans.

Considerable improvement is needed in work to staff rural workers health care organs, trade enterprises, domestic services and cultural and educational establishments, on which people's frame of mind and the improvement of their labor productivity depends to a large degree.

The 26th CPSU Congress demands, the propositions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress guidelines must be followed to the letter in organizing work on selecting, placing and educating cadres and strengthening state and production discipline and all party organizational and political education activity. In mentioning this, Comrade Aliyev dwelt on questions of ensuring everywhere a Leninist style and norm of leadership, struggle against negative phenomena and absolute observance of the principles of the moral code of building communism.

In summing up our discussion, Comrade Aliyev said, I once again want to stress that the four regional conferences of the republic's agricultural workers organized by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee will help field and livestock farm workers in their struggle to mark the first year of the new 5-year plan, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, with record indicators. We are also called to this by the republic's remarkable achievements in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, which were highly appraised by the party and government and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. By our daily intensive labor in all sectors of production we must justify the party's trust with honor.

All our achievements have been possible thanks to the triumph of the CPSU's wise Leninist nationalities policy and to the paternal concern of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the Azerbaijan people and our republic. Striking new evidence of this concern, of the sensitivity and attentiveness to the republic's affairs, was the great concern shown by Leonid Ilich in connection with the natural disaster which took place in Azerbaijan. I assured Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that despite the problems which have arisen agricultural workers will step up the rate of shock work and mark 1981 with record achievements. The lofty enthusiasm, businesslike mood and determination to exceed the results achieved which we have seen and felt during the meetings and conversations in rayons and on farms are cogent evidence that the promise made to L.I. Brezhnev will be kept.

G.A. Aliyev expressed confidence that agricultural workers of Azerbaijan will mark the shock duty shift for the 5-year plan with inspired and selfless labor, will achieve new heights in implementing plans and socialist pledges in its first year and will implement with honor the great plans of the 26th CPSU Congress.

COMPLETION OF MISSILE LAUNCHINGS ANNOUNCED

LD010708 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 1 Aug 81

[TASS announcement]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Aug, TASS--In connection with the completion of the planned launchings of carrier-missiles, TASS is authorized to state that the areas of the Pacific within the boundaries of the circle with the radius of 100 nautical miles, its centre having the coordinates 34 degrees 30 minutes northern latitude and 171 degrees 10 minutes eastern longitude, and of the circle with the radius of 50 nautical miles, its centre having the coordinates 17 degrees 14 minutes northern latitude and 173 degrees 36 minutes eastern longitude, stated on July 19, 1981, are free for navigation and air traffic as of August 2, 1981.

LAUNCH OF COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE REPORTED

LD311520 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul, TASS--Under the programme of further development of communications systems and television broadcasting with the use of artifical earth satellites, the Soviet Union today launched the communications satellite Raduga with on-board relay equipment meant for ensuring continuous telephone and telegraph radio communication around the clock in the centimetre wave band and simultaneous broadcasting of colour and black-and-white programmes of central television to the network of the stations Orbital.

The Sputnik Raduga was put into a circular orbit close to the stationary one at a distance of 36,690 kilometres from the earth's surface. The period of revolution around the earth is 24 hours 37 minutes, inclination of the orbit is 0.4 degrees.

Besides the perfected multi-channel relay equipment for communication and television broadcasting, the satellite has the three axle system of precise orientation at the earth, the power supply system with independent guidance and orientation of solar batteries at the sun, the system of correction on the orbit, the thermoregulation system, the radio telemetric system for relaying to the earth the data about work of on-board systems, the radio system for exact measurement of parameters of the orbit and guidance of the sputnik.

The sputnik Raduga has the international registration index Stationar-2.

SOVIET NAVAL MANEUVERS IN BALTIC REPORTED

LD302040 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] In the last 2 weeks the Soviet Navy has moved at least six big landing vessels via the Great Belt into the Baltic. Danish military observers interpret this as indicating that the Soviet Union is preparing for a big landing exercise, probably in the eastern part of the Baltic.

(?However), Swedish defense staff view the whole thing as mere routine movements. The defense staff are not aware of any imminent Soviet fleet maneuvers in the Baltic.

FLEET ADMIRAL SMIRNOV ON NAVY DAY, ARMS RACE

PM301332 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 July publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Admiral of the Fleet N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy, under the headline "The Fatherland's Ocean-Based Sentry" pegged to USSR Navy Day.

The article traces the history of the Soviet Navy and its World War II exploits, describes it as it is today and praises the qualities of its personnel. It also notes that "the unrestrained arms race, including the race in naval armaments, the myth of the 'Soviet military threat' which is being stoked, the provoking of military conflicts against peace-loving countries by the aggressive circles of imperialism and their Chinese henchmen prompt us to raise our vigilance and readiness to rebuff aggressors."

GORSHKOV ADDRESSES NAVAL PARTY AKTIV MEETING

PM311252 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 2

[Capt 1st Class V. Goncharov report: 'Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting has been held of the party aktiv of the Main Staff and directorates of the commander in chief of Naval Forces devoted to questions of further intensifying party influence on the selection, training and education of military cadres and the molding in them of lofty professional and moral-political qualities and personal responsibility for implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The rapporteur, Vice Adm S. Bevz, chief of the staff Political Department and comrades I. Tropyn, N.G. Lazarev, F. Novoselov, A. Matveyev, L. Ryabov, noted that the increased volume and complexity of the tasks fulfilled by the navy make high demands on military cadres' ideological and professional tempering, their experience and ability to resolve in a day-to-day and flexible way the issues of combat readiness and the everyday control of the navy's forces and resources.

The meeting was addressed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of Naval Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and Adm A. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Naval Forces Political Directorate.

POLITICAL DIRECTORATE VIEWS PEOPLE'S CONTROL WORK

PM301404 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 July publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word unattributed report under the rubric "In the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate" and headlined "Improving Party Leadership of People's Control Organs." The report begins:

"The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Bureau has heard a report from Political Department Chief Lt Gen I. Martynov on the work of the Political Department and party organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Measures to Further Improve the Work of People's Control Organs and Intensity of Party Leadership of These Organs in Connection with the Adoption of the Law on People's Control in the USSR.' The results of the discussion were summed up by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate."

The remainder of the report gives an account of the discussion of the report and the shortcomings noted in people's control work.

MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT NEWSPAPER HONORED

PM310907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Report by Lt Col L. Golovnev: "KRASNYY VOIN Is 60 Years Old"]

[Text] The servicemen of the Moscow garrison held a ceremony in the district's officers' club yesterday to mark the 60th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of the Moscow Military District newspaper KRASNYY VOIN.

The editorial collective was congratulated on the 60th anniversary by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; the Military Councils of the Ground Forces and of the Moscow Military District; the Moscow Gorkom and the Moskovskiy Obkom; and the Editorial Boards of PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.